





# ITALY MAKING PREPARATIONS TO JOIN WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA AND GERMANY

able to link up with King Albert's army in sufficient force to undertake a strong offensive movement against the Germans concentrated at Liege at the end of the Meuse, a great chance presents itself of dealing a smashing and perhaps decisive blow at the German army by rolling up its right flank at the opening of the campaign.

Three of the German corps at Liege are known already to be partially demoralized by the hammering Gen. Loman gave them last week and if the allies can maneuver to attack them with an equal or superior force a second defeat could not fail to have most disastrous consequences.

## How Lines of Armies Stretch Over Country.

The battle lines of the allies in Belgium are stretched from Louvain, the Belgian army headquarters, ten miles from Brussels, in a southeasterly direction by way of Tirlemont to Namur and from Namur on to Dinant to the south and hence to Givet, where the Meuse crosses the Franco-Belgian border.

Here the outposts of the allied army which is defending Belgium are in touch with the outposts of the French army, whose line extends to the south, through Mesieres to the strong French fortress of Verdun.

## ADVANCE ON BRUSSELS.

The German army of the Meuse, part of which stormed at the forts of Liege for days without success, has circled that fortress to the north and south and is advancing towards Brussels, but between it and Brussels is the battle line of the allies.

The great German line, taking in the four armies which are co-operating against France, begins to the north of Liege, circles to the rear of the forts of that city, and on the southern bank of the Meuse approaches Namur. From Namur it turns south, following the course of the Meuse, then turns to the southeast east of Dinant, and runs down to Longwy and the junction of the Belgian, French, and Luxembourg borders.

It then continues in a similar direction to Thionville, Metz, Strasbourg, and on down to Neu Breisch, the last three points in Alsace-Lorraine. The French army which has invaded these "lost provinces" faces the southern part of this long German line.

## HEAVY FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

The heaviest fighting of the day took place north of Liege when the German army of the Meuse moved both toward Brussels and Namur in a last desperate effort to break through the barrier of allies for a dash on Paris.

The Exchange Telegraph's Brussels correspondent says:

"The Belgians have routed the Germans in a fierce encounter between the Belgian left wing north of Liege and massed German cavalry, infantry, and artillery."

"The Belgians displayed wonderful control under the fierce fire and their victory has aroused the liveliest enthusiasm along the whole line of the allied troops."

## FIRST BATTLE IN OPEN.

The first battle in open country is reported in the following official communication from Brussels:

"After having passed the night (Tuesday) in the position they had reached after their retreat of yesterday, the Germans this morning advanced in force toward a point in our positions which they thought was not held."

"Our staff, however, was alert and informed by cavalry reconnaissances, and was able to give the necessary orders, with the result that the enemy found its advance checked. An engagement took place, in which our troops were successful. Ten thousand men took part in the fight."

"This was the first action of our troops in open country, and their conduct is a good augury for the future. Apart from this, the situation, to all appearances, has undergone no change."

"As regards our allies, the plan arranged beforehand is being followed out exactly according to program."

## ATTACK ON TIRLEMONT FAILS.

A dispatch from Brussels says "the war office announces that the general attack on the Belgian-French center between Tirlemont and Tongres has failed." The Germans are declared to have retreated all along the line, with the exception of at one point, where the fighting still continues. The general line in Belgium is about thirty miles long.

A Paris dispatch says the German army assaulted the Belgian position at Tirlemont at dawn yesterday. The French war office says that the engagement "serious." It adds:

"The Belgians are energetically resisting the German attack."

## ATTACK TO FIERCE DEFENSE.

It is apparent that the engagements in Belgium were brought about where the Germans moved north of Liege into the heart of Belgium.

A regiment of dragoons, coming from the direction of Liege and which attempted to surprise the Belgians at Dinant, in the province of Liege, were driven off, leaving 183 dead and 102 prisoners.

Uhlans have taken upwards of 4,000 from the bank at Hasselt, capital of the province of Limburg.

One report which was received here last said that 80,000 Germans had invaded Namur, which rivals Liege in

the strength of its fortifications and defense.

Namur, about thirty-five miles to the southwest of Liege, was expected to become the standing point of the Franco-Belgian troops if the forts and defenses of Liege should fall.

Another report says the German cavalry spread itself out over a front extending from St. Trond to Hannut, twenty miles west of Liege, at the same time sending detachments in the direction of Houdeng and Jodoigne, has fallen back.

**DESTROY BRIDGES AT LANDEN.**  
An official report from Brussels states that communication has been restored with Landen, a village in the province of Liege, seven miles southeast of Tirlemont. The Belgians blew up several bridges at their front in that vicinity, which gave rise to the report of an artillery engagement. The allies in the vicinity of Tirlemont are evidently there for the protection of Brussels.

A dispatch from Maastricht to the Telegraf at Amsterdam says terrific artillery firing was heard throughout the morning, coming from the direction of Tongres. The concussion was felt in Maastricht.

Baron Van Zillede de Iyvelt was shot by a snetry today while riding in an automobile along the Namur-Liege road.

**ARMY OF MOSELLE FIGHTING.**  
Further to the south the German army of the Moselle, in two divisions, is striking at the gap in the French fortifications north of Verdun. It has been checked at Longwy, where severe fighting has taken place, and at several points on the Belgian-Luxembourg frontier in that vicinity.

The French forts, which form the first line of defense, are being supported by the center or main army of France. The Germans attacked Givet, thirty miles north of Sedan, and were repulsed by the French.

**BATTLES IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.**  
In Alsace-Lorraine the Germans are engaged in an effort to drive back the French troops which invaded the province.

A dispatch which came from Basle, Switzerland, says the Germans suffered enormous losses in the effort to dislodge the French from Muelhausen. It declares the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Twelfth regiments were annihilated and many prominent German officers fell.

From Paris comes the report that the French troops hold the passes of the Vosges mountains, dominate the heights of Alsace, and hold a line drawn between Thann, twenty-two miles southwest of Colmar, and Altkirch. This line runs slightly in the rear of Muelhausen.

The commander of the Twenty-ninth division of the German army, attached to the Fourteenth army corps, whose headquarters were at Freiburg, is said to have been killed.

## VICTORY CLAIMED BY BERLIN.

On the other hand, dispatches received from Berlin assert German territory in Alsace-Lorraine has been cleared of the French. It is also stated that the German troops took more than a thousand prisoners, about one-sixth of the two defeated French regiments.

This message says the German troops near Muelhausen have captured ten French officers; 500 men, four guns, ten wagons, and many rifles.

## FRENCH DENY HEAVY LOSSES.

The war office at Paris contends that the French retreat from Muelhausen was prudent. The German attack was severe and the range of Krupp guns a surprise, though the marksmanship was poor.

"The best denial that can be given to the report that the French lost 20,000 men at Altkirch," says the ministry, "is that the total effective French troops did not reach that number."

It is further explained that the advance of the French infantry on Muelhausen was to cut the center of German communication, and it is added that this was successfully carried out.

## SAYS WORK WAS COMPLETED.

"The occupation of Muelhausen," the statement adds, "was effected by a French brigade of infantry in order to destroy the German intelligence center in operation in that town. That being accomplished, the brigade was withdrawn, the general in command considering the position too perilous."

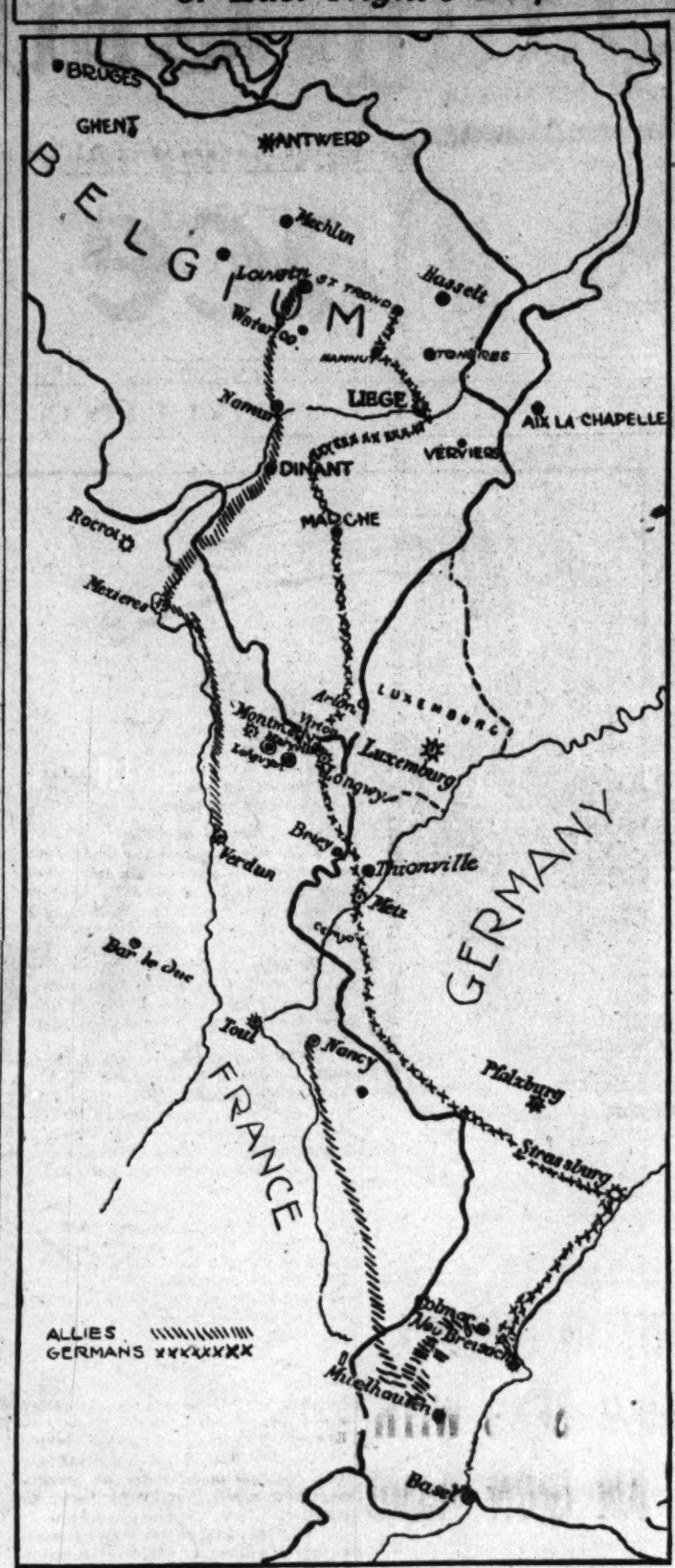
## PHASES CONDUCT OF BELGIANS BY AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.—(Delayed.)—It may be recorded with confidence that in the reconnaissance phase of the great battle developing in this corner of Europe the Belgians have acquitted themselves after the manner of Liege.

To attempt personally to see the great series of little engagements stretching over the wide front obviously is impossible. I accordingly decided to let the official bulletins tell the story of the whole line of battle and to confine my observations to the operations of one Belgian brigade.

It gave me the dearly prized opportunity to see in the opening phase of this campaign a splendid instance of an army fighting with complete sangfroid and spirited alacrity. Its position has been held

## Map of War Area in the Light of Last Night's Dispatches.



for eight days, and the engagement lasted for three days.

## GERMANS ARE BEATEN BACK.

This evening the Germans were beaten back and the cavalry scout found the position ahead free of them for ten miles. Operations opened on Sunday, when the cavalry of the enemy came into touch with ours.

The Belgian cavalry proved itself at first contact superior to the German and forced it back, but when the Belgian cavalry followed up this successful opening with a charge the Germans suddenly brought up mitrailleurs. The cavalry retired with perfect composure. In its support the infantry and artillery came into action on the Belgian side and the Germans retreated.

"That night and during Monday all arms were engaged and the Belgians held their position with complete success."

## UNHURT BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

Monday evening the Germans developed a heavy artillery fire on the Belgian intrenched infantry, but not a man was hurt. For the development of the plan it was necessary later for the infantry to change their position under the fire of the German artillery. In two hours only two men were killed.

The Belgian artillery officers spoke with little respect of the German guns.

"Throughout Monday night and Tuesday morning the engagement continued without any change of fortune, every German attack being beaten off with severe loss."

It was then signaled to the Belgian forces by their scouts that large artillery reinforcements were coming up on the German side, but they did not arrive. At this point the Germans had had enough. Late this evening our cavalry scouts reported the front clear of the enemy.

## BELGIANS CONFIDENT, HAPPY.

It was joyous to see the Belgians marshaled in their cornfields under the shadow of the spires of their churches to beat back the enemy. They were so confident, so happy. There was not a trace of doubt. It was a battle "en pieu," judging by the attitude of the men of one of the batteries ready for action amid the stacks of corn, observing officers being mounted on tripods which gave them a view across the brow of the ridge. Officers, men, and horses were marked by steady content. There was no suggestion of fatigue or of the harshness of battle.

Apart from this I was much impressed by what I saw of the brigade and the clever manner in which the work was handled from staff headquarters. Signals, communications, and supplies seemed perfect.

If the mass of the army behaves as well and is as well handled this week's result can be forecast. The weather was warm and brilliant and therefore better for the French than the Germans.

The direction of the sun during the greater part of the day is a little unfavorable to the direction of the Belgian and French fire, but on the other hand it makes the German forces more visible.

## KAISER TO DRIVE FRANCE IN ASON ACROSS BELGIUM

Shifts Bulk of His Army North from Lorraine Zone.

Twenty Corps are Ready

The Kaiser's Times

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.—From the mass of news thus far printed, it is clear that the Kaiser's army is moving north to the north of Lorraine.

There probably are twenty army corps in all ready to advance. The Fourteenth Austrian and Fifteenth German corps are near Lorraine, and in Alsace the Twenty-first corps is between Metz and Saarburg. All the rest of the German troops are north of a line formed by Saarbrück, Thionville, and Montmedy. Thus the well-organized zone of concentration in the Ardennes has been almost entirely abandoned in favor of an advance through the Belgian part of the forest of Ardennes.

## Like Napoleon's Formation.

Into this region has been flung the mass of the German army of operations, in a very close formation, which recalls Napoleon's "Battalion Carre de 300,000 Hommes."

With such a formation, in such numbers, and in such a country, the question of supplies will be difficult. On the other hand, the Germans believe the woods will make it difficult for the French field artillery to assert their preeminence in battle.

The actual grouping by armies is not yet known, but does not immediately matter. In the first line there stand from right to left approximately this arrangement:

## Two Corps Along Meuse.

Facing westward toward the river Meuse in its course between Mesieres and Namur there is the Fourth corps at Rugefort and the Nineteenth corps at Bastogne. These two corps are intrenched and are the most advanced troops for the moment in this quarter of the field.

At Luxembourg is the Eighth corps, while two others, the Twelfth and Thirtieth Bavarians, are behind it. On the railway from Merch and Wiltz to Trois Vierges, the Twelfth and Thirtieth Bavarians are at Thionville and in touch with Metz. Thus there are eight corps in all in the first line, excluding the Fourteenth Austrian and the Fifteenth and Twentieth corps, which are further south.

To these probably will fall the main defensive mission.

In the second line, again counting from right to left, there are the Third and Eleventh corps on the line at Verriers and Malmédy, and the two already mentioned on the railway between Luxembourg and Trois Vierges. The Thirteenth and Twentieth Bavarians are at Saarbrück, and behind come the guard, the Eighteenth and Fourteenth German corps.

There are nine corps in the second line, and even if the Fifteenth and Twentieth Bavarians are at Saarbrück, and behind come the guard, the Eighteenth and Fourteenth German corps.

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## ENGLAND BARS NO AMERICANS

Only Foreigners Forbidden Entrance Are Those from Enemies' Countries.

PROTEST NOT NEEDED.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—It was officially declared here today that the only steps taken by the British government to prevent the landing of foreigners in America had no effect on the landing of Americans.

The British declaration was made after the report had been received here that Secretary of State Bryan had cabled to the American ambassador to investigate reports from American consular officers on the continent that the British government had issued strict orders forbidding the landing of foreigners on British shores, until further notice, during the present war crisis.

An order in council, signed by the king, was published in the Gazette on Aug. 5 limiting the entry of aliens to certain ports so that they could be subjected to examination.

This order was not intended in the least to keep out Americans, it was stated, and was published in the Gazette to certain Americans here. It was pointed out that in the few instances when the cases of Americans had been referred to the authorities the requested permission to enter always had been granted.

Edward Bell, second secretary of the American embassy here, who is in charge of the working of the alien act as far as it affects Americans, said today:

"So far as we know, not a single American has been prevented from landing in Great Britain."

Secretary Bryan's cablegram to the ambassador here was sent on receipt of Mr. Bryan's delayed protests from Christchurch and Havre, from which ports steamers sail to closed ports such as Southampton; but Mr. Bell already had arranged with the authorities to admit Americans to such ports on their announcing their American citizenship.

## SEES DEFEAT FOR FRANCE.

Italian Expert Thinks German Army Then Will Be Prepared for Russians.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Col. Barone, an eminent military writer, summing up the position after nine days' fighting, considers it probable that Germany can inflict on France in a little more than a month such a decisive defeat as to be able to face with large forces the slow and heavy but powerful Russian army.

## BALMORAL TO BE HOSPITAL.

King George Offers Castle as Infirmary for Wounded Soldiers.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 9:55 a. m.—King George has offered Balmoral castle as a hospital for wounded soldiers.

## WOULD REDRAFT EUROPE'S MAP

(Continued from first page.)

ness of "conquered territories" to come into existence to disturb the future peace of Europe.

**FREE ALL GERMANS, PLEA.**  
Let us see to it that at the ultimate settlement Germany, however great this overthrow may be, are all left free men.

When the Prussians invaded Luxembourg they tore up the map of Europe. To the redrawing of that map a thousand complex forces will come. There will be much attempted overreaching in the business and much greed. Few will come to the negotiations with simple intentions, and in a wrangle all sorts of ugly and stupid things may happen.

It is for an English to get ahead in that matter now, to take counsel with ourselves and determine what is just. It is for us, who are in so many ways detached and independent of the national passions of the continent, not to be cunning or politic, but to contrive as unassuming a purpose as possible now, so that we may carry this war to its end with a clear conception of its end and to the whole strength to make enduring peace in Europe.

**MUST BE DONE JUSTLY.**  
That means the map must be redrawn so that there will be for just as far ahead as we can see as little cause for warfare among us western nations as possible. That means we have to redraw it justly and very extensively.

Is that an impossible proposal? I think not. There are, indeed, such things as nonretreating frontiers. Witness the frontiers of Canada. Certain boundaries have served in Europe now for the better part of a hundred years and grow less amenable to disturbance every year. Nobody, for example, wants to use force to readjust the mutual frontiers in Europe of Holland and Belgium, of France and Spain, of Spain and Portugal, or of Italy and her neighbors, and none of these countries now desires to acquire the foreign possessions of any other one of the group.

Will it not be possible now to make a drastic readjustment as to secure the same practical contentment between all the European powers?

**THE CROWNING CHANCE.**  
Is not this war that crowning opportunity? It seems to me that in this matter it behooves us to form an opinion, an opinion sane and definite enough to meet the sudden impulses of belligerent triumph and thus override the secret councils of diplomacy.

It is a thing to do forthwith. Let us decide what we are going on fighting for, and let us assure it and settle it. It is not merely an abstract and interesting thing to do—it is the duty of every English citizen now to study this problem of the map of Europe, so that we can make an end forever to that shame of plots and secret treaties and clasp-traps which have so long weighed on the fortunes of civilization (and made the fortunes of the Krupp family), for the last thirty years.

**LORRANE TO FRANCE.**  
We are fighting now for a new map of Europe if we are fighting for anything at all. I could imagine that new map of Europe, as it were, the flag of the allies who are now preparing to press the Germans back to their own proper territory.

In the first place I suggest that France must recover Lorraine and Luxembourg must be linked in closer union with Belgium. Alsace, it seems to me, should be given the choice between France and an entry into the Swiss confederation. Denmark should have the distinctly Danish part of her lost provinces restored to her. Trieste and Trenta and perhaps Pola should be restored to Italy. This would reunite several severed fragments of peoples to their more congenial associations.

**WOULD DISOLVE AUSTRIA.**  
But these are minor changes compared with the new developments that are now in some form inevitable in the east of Europe, and for these we have to serve our imaginations if in this vast war and waste of men is to end in enduring peace. The breakup of the Austrian empire has hung over Europe for forty years. Let us break it up now and have done with it.

What is to become of the non-German regions of Austria-Hungary? What is to happen upon the Polish frontier of Russia?

First I would suggest that the three fragments of Poland should be united and that the czar of Russia should be crowned the king of Poland. I propose then that we define this as our national intention—that we will use all the liberalizing influences which this present war will give us in Russia to that end.

**SERVA FOR SERVANS.**  
Secondly, I propose that we set before ourselves as our policy the unification of that larger Roumanian which includes Transylvania and the gathering together into a confederation of the Swiss type of all the Servian and quasi-Servian provinces of the Austrian empire.

Let us set the price Servia will have to pay for its unity, exact the restoration of the districts that are now under Servian rule; let us save Servia from the iniquity of a new slaving occupation by Montenegro and try to effect another Swiss confederation of the residual Bohemian, Slav, and Hungarian fragments. I am convinced that the time has come for the substitution of Swiss associations for the discredited imperialisms and kingdoms that have made Europe unstable for so long.

**KINDLY AMBITION MENACE.**  
Every emperor and king, we now perceive, means a national ambition which is more dangerous, more concentrated, more dangerous, than is possible under republican conditions. Our own peculiar monarchy is the one exception that proves the rule. There is no reason why we should multiply these centers of aggression. Probably neither Bulgaria nor Servia would kiss its king very loyally. Anyhow, I do not see

## ITALY PREPARING FOR ACTIVE PART IN EUROPE'S WAR

Possibility of Being Drawn Into Struggle on Side of Entente Increases.

AUSTRIA ASKED TO EXPLAIN

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)

ROME, Aug. 12.—With the pinch of war pressing daily more heavily upon the Italian people, the possibility that Italy will be drawn into the struggle on the side of the triple entente, and against Austria and Germany is steadily increasing.

Although formal announcements have yet been made of the fact, it is believed on good authority that the Italian government has demanded an explanation from Austria of the bombardment of Tivoli.

Although Tivoli is a Modest town, it is inhabited largely by Italian people, the possibility that Italy will be drawn into the struggle on the side of the triple entente, and against Austria and Germany is steadily increasing.

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## FOOD PRICES DESPITE INFLATION OF CITY SUPPLY

Works Alone Fall, At Promise of Lower N Is Offered.

RMOUR SEES C

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)

With the single exception of pork, food prices yesterday continued to fall. Pork prices dropped 7 cents, beef advanced a half cent, and mutton prices were unchanged.

The advances continued in the selling price of the pig drop in the hoof at the yard and the price of the pig drop in the hoof at the yard.

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# FOOD PRICES CONTINUE TO RISE, BUT PACKERS DISCLAIM ALL BLAME.

**GERMANY**  
**FOOD PRICES UP**  
**LY PREPARING**  
**R ACTIVE PART**  
**EUROPE'S WAR**

**WORKS ALONE FALL, ALTHOUGH**  
**PROMISE OF LOWER MEATS**  
**IS OFFERED.**  
**ARMOUR SEES CHANGE**

**ABILITY OF BEING DRAWN**  
**TO STRUGGLE ON SIDE OF**  
**ENTENTE INCREASES.**  
**TRIA ASKED TO EXPLAIN**

**ABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**  
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Austria of the bombardment of An-  
tivar.

ough Antivar is a Montenegrin  
It is inhabited largely by Italian  
Austrian shells wrecked the main  
ent of the Puglia company there,  
which the Italian flag floated on  
was filled with Italian employees.

overnment Organ Speaks.  
Tribune, the recognized govern-  
ment organ, hints at a decided stand  
that the Adriatic and Mediterranean  
watching, and that Italy will not  
prove themselves neither  
English, nor German, but Italian.

Muslim Albanians are said  
of the attempt of Prince Wil-  
Wied to establish a govern-  
ment. Reports from  
indicate that the prince's situa-  
precarious. He has absolutely no  
and the miseries of the entire coun-  
try have increased the popular resent-  
ment against him.

to service all over Italy is be-  
lieved to the last possible degree  
of the scarcity of coal. The  
me has issued a list of the maximum  
which may be charged for food.

Cross Told to Be Ready.  
Italian Red Cross has notified  
organizations all along the eastern  
of the kingdom to hold themselves  
ready to receive military divisions  
of the "line military divisions."  
naval battle in the Adriatic.  
by professional and amateur volun-  
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**MANY ENLIST IN CANADA**  
**AL ASSETS 25,000 Needed Can**  
**Be Picked from Three of**  
**Five Divisions.**  
**WA. QNT. AUG. 12.—**The number  
of volunteers enlisted for service in  
the contingent to be sent from  
Canada to the war is so large that  
the government has decided to  
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## Napoleon's Waterloo; Will This Historic Spot Be the Scene of Another World Famous Battle?



PHOTO © UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD  
The German line of march seems to have veered north of Liege and started on a line west that would bring the army to Waterloo.

The lower picture shows a line of German heavy artillery such as is being used in besieging the Belgian forts.

THIS Lion of Waterloo on its 300 foot mound is in the center of the famous battleground about ten miles outside the city of Brussels, Belgium. On this famous battlefield, where in 1815 54,000 men lost their lives and Napoleon went down to defeat, the allied forces of Europe may be engaged in the decisive battle which will terminate the war of 1914.

creating prices here. We could export 200,000,000 bushels of wheat without a natural increase in the price of flour in America.

"The truth is that the beef barons and the members on the Chicago board of trade and other grain exchanges are laying a tax upon every man, woman, and child in the country. They are filling mammoth storage houses with meat in order to hold top prices. They are gambling with the wheat fields of the farmer, the flour barrel of the miller, and the bread loaves of the housekeeper."

Admit "Gentlemen's Agreements"  
It developed that for the last week representatives of packers, millers, and grain dealers have been in Washington in the interest of the shipping measure. Some of these men confided to congressmen and senators that they entered into "gentlemen's agreements" not to flood the American market now, but to retain their goods until means of transporting them to the war market are obtained.

Such agreements are strictly in violation of the Sherman law, according to the department of justice.

The situation has become so serious that certain Democratic leaders are demanding that President Wilson at his earliest opportunity deliver a stinging address before congress on the subject.

SEES CRIME IN HIGH PRICES.  
New York, Aug. 12.—[Special.]—District attorney Charles S. Whitman will begin tomorrow an inquiry into the increase in the price of foodstuffs. This office will begin an investigation at once to determine whether the advance in the price of food in the country of New York is warranted or is the result of such a conspiracy.

WAR CAUSES RUSH FOR NATURALIZATION IN U. S.  
Applications Increase 90 Per Cent at New York as Powers Issue Call for Recruits.

New York, Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Figures computed in the naturalization bureau of the county clerk's office today show that since the orders were issued for the mobilization of the reserves of the foreign countries now at war, applications for naturalization papers have increased more than 90 per cent.

One Ship Out of New York.  
The French line steamer Rochambeau, which was to have sailed today with 1,500 passengers, mostly army reservists, has been held until further notice under instructions from the home office in Paris.

French Boat at Montreal.  
Montreal, Aug. 12.—The Caroline, belonging to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, reached Montreal today. It will embark 1,000 French reservists for Havre, the sailing port, at the end of the week. Another arrival was the Canadian Pacific railway steamer Mount Royal from Antwerp.

SEEK CROWN PRINCE'S LIFE?  
Assassins Try to Kill Frederick William at Aix La Chapelle, Is Unconfirmed Rumor.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]  
LONDON, Aug. 12.—A Central News dispatch from Rotterdam says a newspaper there declared that an attempt was made to assassinate Crown Prince Frederick William at Aix La Chapelle. Little or no credence is given the report here.

RUSS PRINCESSES NURSES.  
Grand Duchesses Volunteer for War Work—Grand Duchesses Endorse Field Hospital.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]  
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—Grand Duke Constantine, duke of the Grand Duchesses Marie Pavlovna and Helene Pavlovna have volunteered as hospital nurses.

Duchess Red Cross Head.  
LONDON, Aug. 12, 3:15 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Brussels says the Duchess of Sutherland has been placed in charge of the Red Cross work in Brussels.

## CHICAGO VISITOR TELLS OF TRIALS IN WAR SECTION

Max Annenberg of 'Tribune' on Last Train Out of Hamburg for Holland.

ILLS ENDURED BY 2,000

New York, Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Max Annenberg, circulation manager of the Chicago Tribune, who was one of the passengers on the Philadelphia, which arrived today. With his wife and two children he was in Hamburg at the outbreak of the war in Europe. He thus described his experiences:

"There were 3,000 persons in Europe who had bought their tickets for the Philadelphia, which was scheduled to sail on July 31. They were scattered over the entire continent as not one of them had any idea of the seriousness of the situation. There was some talk about war, but it was in such a tone that everybody thought it was bluff and continued with his or her plans with no special thought of getting away."

Notice of War.  
"Those of us who were to sail on the Philadelphia, of whom I was one, got into Hamburg on July 30 and had our baggage transferred to Cuxhaven, their tickets changed and got everything in readiness for their trip. The next morning I woke up at my hotel, and the elevator boy told me that there were no boats sailing from German ports. It was the first definite notice that we had that there was going to be war."

"Inside of an hour there was a mob of angry Americans storming the offices of the Hamburg-American line. They were told that the ship might sail that afternoon. In the afternoon we were told that it might sail the next morning, and when morning arrived, we were again put off until afternoon."

"At last they told us that the ship would not sail, and the passengers cashed in their tickets. Every one of them got his money in German coin and then made a rush for the first train for London, as all were advised by the American consul that London was likely to be the only open port."

Last Train Carried 3,000.  
"About 2,000 were able to get aboard the train, while the others were left behind, which we planned to make the trip for England, and the rest were left behind. They had no means of getting away after that, because immediately the government took over all trains for the transportation of its troops and supplies."

"The conditions on the train on which we left were horrible. The German troops jammed and pushed men, women and children and dumped everybody out. They said that the train had to go back to act as a troop train and that, now we were on Dutch soil, the Dutch would have to look after us. That was at three o'clock in the morning."

No Food or Water.  
"We were in the dark for about two hours and a half, and then a Dutch train backed up. We boarded this for Flushing, where we were to take ship for England. The trip ordinarily takes ten hours. It took us exactly eighteen hours, and on the way we had neither food nor water."

"In only one place on the railroad did anybody have a chance to get a drink, and that was in a station where water was sold for ten cents a glass."

"Nearly all the baggage was left behind, because no one had time to get it. From Cuxhaven. Even if he could have done so, the trains would have been unable to carry it. When I left Hamburg, there were at least 10,000 trunks of Americans piled on the Hamburg piers waiting for the ship."

Advice from Warship.  
"The boat from Flushing to London usually carries about 500 persons. There were 2,000 on the one on which I went over. Outside the port we were met by a warship and told that if we did not get in before 6 o'clock we would have to wait outside until the next morning."

"In London we were in more difficulty, because all we had was German money, and this was not accepted. The British had American money had to cash the gold at a discount of 35 per cent, but could not exchange the bills at all. From Saturday night until the time the Philadelphia sailed not a bank opened its doors. Merchants were closing their places because they could not get cash with which to carry on business."

"Beginning on Tuesday the help at the hotels, mostly foreigners, began to leave, and the conditions are unbearable. In a couple of days more not a hotel would have its doors open. Persons who have come from Paris, Germany, and Switzerland have told me that in those countries hardly a hotel has its doors open."

Seize Autos in Street.  
"People coming from Berlin have told me that the conditions are unbearable. Two or three have told me that they were stopped in the streets and made to alight from the automobiles in which they were riding. An officer would hand them a receipt for their automobile and tell them they might have it after the war. One of those to whom this happened was Dan Fellows Platt of Englewood."

ROUMANIA NOT TO FIGHT?  
Legation at London Denies Nation Will Join the Triple Alliance.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]  
LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Roumanian legation here denied today the report that Roumanian was about to join the triple alliance. It is declared that Roumanian will take only sufficient steps to guard her frontiers.

## COSSACKS SLAY AUSTRIAN FORCE?

Report Says Whole Brigade of Cavalry Has Been Annihilated.

GERMANS ROUTED, TOO.

BULLETIN.  
LONDON, Aug. 13, 2 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says the German staff admits heavy losses on the Russian frontier.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Rome to the Central News says the Corriere d'Italia publishes a telegram from the frontier stating that an Austrian cavalry brigade has been exterminated on the Austro-Russian frontier.

The Austrian cavalrymen are said to have attacked the Cossacks, who were accompanied by artillery. They were unable to hold their own and tried to get back across the frontier, but rain had fallen and men and horses were caught in the marshy ground and shot down until not a man remained alive.

A Central News dispatch from Nish, Serbia, says Prince George of Serbia was wounded while watching the Austrian bombardment of Belgrade today.

The price was standing on the walls of the fortress when a fragment of shell struck him in the head and made him unconscious. The wound is said not to be dangerous.

Russians Rout Germans.  
ST. PETERSBURG, via London, Aug. 12.—An attempt by the Germans to occupy Eydtkuhnen, east Prussia, one of the points to which Russian troops were dispatched early in the war, has failed. The Germans, consisting of a detachment of infantry with artillery, were repulsed with loss.

Austro-German Troops Flee.  
PETERSBURG to the Main says: "The Austrians have suffered a check on the Dniester river. Several regiments of Austrian infantry and eight regiments of ukraine were routed. The approaching big battle probably will be a decisive one."

Balkans Operating Together.  
NISH, Serbia, Aug. 12.—The Serbian and Montenegrin armies, which had effected a junction on the border of Herzegovina, now are operating together.

Serbian artillery is engaged in the bombardment of Gorashan on the River Drina. Twenty-nine miles southeast of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital. Serbian troops already had captured the Bosnian town of Vardishta at the junction of the River Drina and Lim.

Some unimportant outpost encounters are reported on the Serbian frontier at different points on the Rivers Save and Danube.

The bombardment of Belgrade, the Serbian capital, by the Austrian artillery, continued today, and heavy material damage was inflicted on the city.

Reports reaching here from Sofia state that the Bulgarian government is preparing for eventualities, but it is not known what it has in view.

Blockade Montenegrin Coast.  
VONNA, via London, Aug. 12.—An effective blockade of the Montenegrin coast has been established since yesterday by the Austro-Hungarian fleet, according to an official announcement here today.

SHIPS TO BE CHARTERED FOR RETURN OF AMERICANS

Embassies Abroad Authorized to Act by Secretary Garrison—Red Cross Gets Funds.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—The Washington government's measures for the relief of Americans in Europe and places of the Red Cross to send an expedition to the war zones developed rapidly today.

The American embassies and legations throughout Europe were authorized by Secretary Garrison to charter ships in which to bring home citizens of the United States. Plans to send steamers from the United States were abandoned, because it was believed the movement of the refugees could be expedited by chartering neutral vessels at European ports.

Secretary Garrison said tonight he had decided it would be necessary to charter two or three ships on this side of the Atlantic to make trips to certain European ports where American refugees have been assembled.

Red Cross officials announced there had been a country-wide response to the appeal for funds to finance the relief expedition. One individual contribution of \$10,000 and another of \$5,000 were reported tonight.

Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian ambassador, now at his summer home in Massachusetts, expressed thanks to the Red Cross tonight for its campaign of relief, which, he said, was sure to be of "great help."

CZAR'S MOTHER ILL AT BERNE  
Dowager Maria May Undergo Operation—Will Remain in Switzerland During War.

BERNE, via Paris, Aug. 12.—The Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia has arrived here seriously ill, and it is stated will undergo a surgical operation. The dowager empress, who is the sister of Queen Mother Alexandra, was stopped in Berlin on Aug. 8 on her way to St. Petersburg. Eventually she was permitted to go to Stockholm.

She has decided to remain in Switzerland during the war.

LUSITANIA TAMPERED WITH?  
Liner, in Liverpool After Slowest Trip, Reports Furnishes Went Wrong at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The Cunard liner Lusitania, which arrived yesterday from New York, had an exciting and a slow journey. The slowest is fact, that the Lusitania ever made. It is reported that the turbine was tampered with in New York. One day out of port something went wrong with the turbine and the vessel was not able to make more than twenty knots.

## FORTY-ODD SHIPS SAIL IN AUGUST WITH AMERICANS

Will Carry Host of Refugees from European Ports; Ten More Next Month.

CAN'T SEND AID TO BERLIN

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]  
LONDON, Aug. 12.—Forty-three steamships will sail from European ports to America before the end of August, according to the list compiled by the American citizens' committee here.

At least ten steamships will sail during September.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet company has arranged to have the steamship Arcadian, whose intended cruise in Norwegian waters has been canceled, to sail for New York this afternoon. One hundred berths of the ship are available were booked at prices ranging from \$20 to \$50.

The steamship Principessa of the Unalun line, plying between Rotterdam and New York, and captained by Francis Inch (who was master of the burned steamship Volturno), has been detained by the government at Rotterdam as a floating hotel for refugees from the interior.

Unable to Help Americans.  
In the absence of a possible early land and sea battles between the warring powers of Europe, the American relief committee has abandoned for the present its plan to send a delegation, under the lead of John H. Finley, commissaire of education of New York, to Germany to relieve distressed Americans there.

Ambassador Walter Hines Page is unable to send money to Germany, but he has received assurances through the American minister at the Hague that the cases of distress among Americans in Germany have been much alleviated.

More Refugees Beach London.  
Post Wheeler, recently appointed secretary of the American embassy at London, and Mrs. Wheeler, who were compelled to turn back at Berlin, while on their way to Japan, arrived at Hull yesterday from Copenhagen, accompanied by thirty stranded Americans.

Loans made by the American relief committee to refugee Americans now average about \$10,000 daily.

Desert France and Chicago.  
PARIS, Aug. 12.—Americans at Havre waiting for the French line steamers, France and Chicago, to sail for the United States are deserting the vessels and returning to Paris or going to England.

Upward of two thousand Americans have been living aboard the steamers at the company's expense, expecting daily that they would sail.

The company now offers to repay the fares of the Americans less \$1.50 a day dating from Aug. 11. Several hundred of the passengers have accepted these terms.

Relief for Swiss Refugees.  
GENEVA, via Paris, Aug. 12.—Secretary of State Bryan today advised Pleasant A. Stovall, the American minister, that he had deposited \$50,000 gold in a New York bank to help Americans. The Swiss International Bank accordingly credited Mr. Stovall with that sum, and Americans now will be sent to Italian ports, where ships are being chartered to take them home.

Now Go to Cappers' August reductions on Capper luxuries—25%, 30%, 50%, and more—will introduce you to real distinction in men's wear.

SAMPLE BARGAIN  
\$5.00 Silk Mixture Shirts, now \$2.50.  
\$2.50 Capper Shirts, now \$1.50.

Capper's  
Two Chicago Stores  
For Men, Young Men—and Women Who Shop for Men  
MICHIGAN AVE. at MONROE and HOTEL SHERMAN

HIVES, PIMPLES, ITCHING FEET NEED POSLAM

When the feet itch and cause severe discomfort at the end of the day, what relief there is in a little Poslam. It is a gentle, soothing, and refreshing remedy for all itching, stinging, and annoying skin troubles. It is not only a relief, but it is a cure. It is a relief, but it is a cure. It is a relief, but it is a cure.

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U. S. CREDIT EXCHANGE FOR EXPORT TRADE URGED BY CHICAGOANS

CHICAGO TO AID IN EXPORT PLAN FOR WAR PORTS

Delegation to Meet McAdoo In Effort to Fix Credit Exchange.

SHIP RISKS PROBLEM

Committees from the Chicago Clearing House association and the board of trade will leave for Washington today to confer with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo with respect to reestablishing American export business with foreign countries.

Textiles Lead Imports

United Fruit company has a special steamer operating between the United States and Colombia ports.

Colby's

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Colby's

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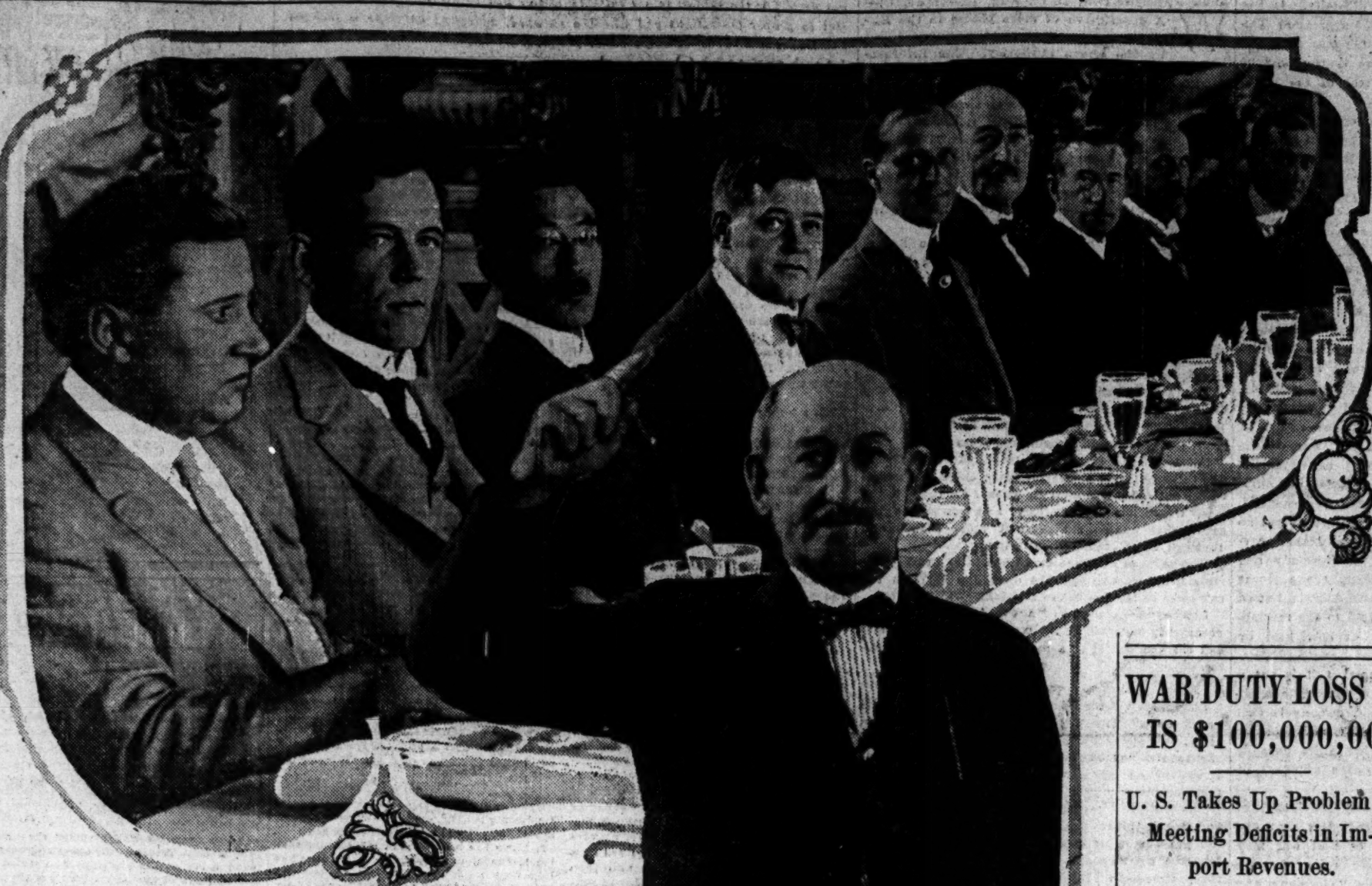
Colby's

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Casting Chicago's Role in America's Trade Expansion.



Chicago's part in America's opportunity to expand its foreign trade and rehabilitate its merchant marine was discussed yesterday at the luncheon of the Association of Commerce.

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CONFEREES GET TO AGREEMENT ON SHIPPING ACT

Representatives of Senate and House Revise Registry Measure.

JONES AMENDMENT OUT

Representatives of Senate and House Revise Registry Measure.

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Representatives of Senate and House Revise Registry Measure.

WAR DUTY LOSS IS \$100,000,000

U. S. Takes Up Problem of Meeting Deficits in Import Revenues.

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U. S. Takes Up Problem of Meeting Deficits in Import Revenues.

This Style \$5.00



Dr. A. Reed's Cushion Shoes

For Men and Women

For Men and Women

For Men and Women

For Men and Women

For Men and Women

For Men and Women

For Men and Women

For Men and Women

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ADVICE ON TRADE IN LATIN-AMERICA GIVEN BY EXPERT

Merchants of United States Told How They Can Expand Their Business South.

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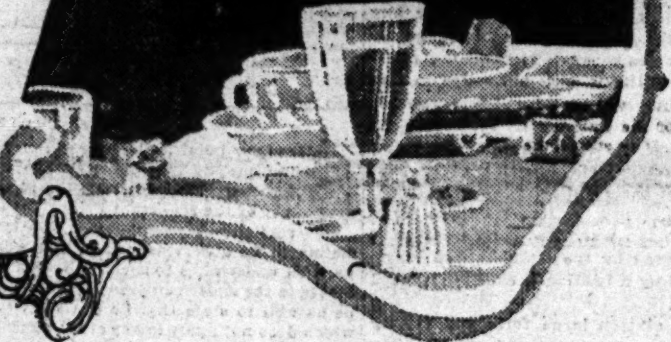
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Merchants of United States Told How They Can Expand Their Business South.

Unique Ladies Tailors

63 East Adams St.

August Opportunity

A Tailor Made Skirt FREE

During August you will receive a Skirt Free—perfectly tailored the Unique way—with each Suit you order.

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Assorted Caramels

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## RAIL OFFICIAL STRANGLER IN GAS BUILDING

Edward P. Amory Found Dead  
on Floor in His Pri-  
vate Office.

### SIGNS OF STRUGGLE

(Continued from first page.)

Thomson said to reporters, "Mr. Amory gave me permission to take a day off and go to the dentist. I went shopping instead and then came here to get my hat."

**Finds Stenographer's Note.**  
Under the front door I found Mrs. Schoben's note. Then I notified the superintendent of the building and we opened the door into Mr. Amory's office. That's all I know about it.

"Mr. Amory had been acting slightly queer for the last week," Mrs. S. W. McArthur of 4724 Drexel boulevard and H. R. Nicol of 4019 West 2nd avenue, who have offices in the building, were summoned but did not examine the body when they found the man dead.

Thomson was taken at once to the detective bureau and Capt. Halpin phoned Mrs. Schoben to come there immediately. The police then shut the office up until photographs had been made to be used at the inquest. Capt. Michael Evans was summoned to take photographs of finger prints and the state's attorney's office was notified.

While this was going on Eugene E. Amory of 3115 Cornell avenue, head of the E. E. Amory Inc. company, with offices in the Schiller building and a brother of the murdered man, arrived. He was questioned by detectives.

**Victim's Brother Arrives.**  
"I seldom visited my brother and knew little of his business," he said. "I know that it is a legal bureau for the protection of railroad patents."

"Do you think Mr. Amory had some valuable patent or plans for a patent which would give robbery as a motive for the crime?" he was asked.

"No, my brother had no patents of his own. His business was merely to protect the patents of railroads from infringement. He had no enemies that I know of."

The theory was advanced that the crime might have been committed by some disgruntled or disappointed inventor. "That may be possible," said Mr. Amory. "It is hard to advance a theory at this time."

**Scratches Arouse Suspicion.**  
Thomson was submitted to several blood examinations by the police. Their suspicions were aroused when they discovered a number of scratches on his neck. In an inside vest pocket they found a pair of eyeglasses, one lens of which was smashed. He was taken to the bureau of identification by Capt. Evans and his finger prints were taken for comparison with those found on pieces of furniture in Mr. Amory's office.

He was then brought back and subjected to a severe grilling by First Deputy Herman F. Schuetzler.

**Shown Mysterious Note.**  
In the morning he arrived at the bureau and told her story. Mrs. Schoben was employed only temporarily at the office. She was sent to Mr. Amory through the Remington typewriter agency shortly after the regular stenographer, Miss Irene Curran of 5607 Prairie avenue, had left for a vacation in California on Aug. 1. Miss Curran is now believed to be in Los Angeles.

Sixteen elevator operators in the Peoples Gas building were taken to Capt. Halpin's office when they were questioned regarding persons who had gotten on and off at the tenth floor. They were in the room at the same time as Thomson and were asked if he was seen to have made more than one trip during the day.

**Refuses to Give Names.**  
The nature of their testimony was not disclosed and Capt. Halpin refused to give their names.

The two physicians who examined the body first and pronounced Mr. Amory dead also were questioned. J. P. Collins of 4238 Wilcox avenue was another witness examined. All three will be asked to testify at the inquest, which will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock under the personal direction of Coroner Peter M. Hoffman.

**Finger Print on Knob.**  
The suite of offices occupied by the Western Railroad association faces on the Adams street side. The main entrance is through room 1033, where the stenographer's desks are located. The office occupied by Mr. Amory, room 1031, is at the east end of the suite. There are two entrances, one from the corridor and the other from the outer office.

The door leading into the stenographer's room was locked from the inside. The door into the corridor fastens with a snap lock and was also closed and locked. It is believed the murderer left by this door and a photograph of a finger print on the knob was obtained by the police.

The body lay in a corner of the private office with the head toward the window nearest Michigan avenue. The arms were extended and the hands half clinched. The collar had been half torn off and was held only by the button in the back. The shirt was torn open. The coat was disarranged.

**Evidences of Struggle.**  
Evidences of a struggle were everywhere. Blood stains were scattered about the carpet. In one place they described an almost perfect circle. On the north wall was a stain as if a bloody sleeve had rubbed against it. There was another stain on the south wall near a steam radiator under the window. On a pipe leading to the radiator were a few strands of hair. Beneath it was a little pool of blood.

Between the spot where the body lay and Mr. Amory's desk was another long desk. On this desk lay a cigar, with one end partly torn away as if it had been jerked from somebody's mouth.

One chair was overturned and another shoved up against a wall.

**Desk in Disorder.**  
Mr. Amory's desk was in great disorder. The small drawers had been jerked out and left lying on the desk or just about to fall to the floor. Papers were strewn from one end to the other and the contents of the drawers were topsy-turvy.

Lyons on Amory's desk, supposedly left by the man on his own handwriting on a piece of Manila paper, was the inscription: "Libel and Scandal. 3 Robinsons and 8888. Must be malicious. 104 W. 673. 3RD F. 2nd F. 773."

Capt. Halpin expressed the belief that this was merely a notation in regard to some legal case and of little importance. Capt. Michael Evans, finger print expert, discovered that great care had been exercised by the person who opened the drawers. There was not a finger mark on the wooden handles. The lower drawers, if opened, had been closed again. Some of the smaller drawers were dragged out in the upper part of the desk had wooden handles and some brass. All of these had been opened by extending the index or the second finger and the thumb, so that the fingers rested only on the thin edges.

**Finger Marks on Throat.**  
The body was removed to the undertaking rooms of the Western Casket company at East Randolph street and North Michigan avenue, where Dr. Claude R. G. Forrester made an examination. There was a large abrasion on the right side of the back of the head, believed to have

## Scene of Downtown Murder and Slain Man's Widow.



INTERIOR OF OFFICE OF EDWARD P. AMORY IN THE PEOPLES GAS BUILDING. Cross above where Amory's body was found.

glaring away into blankness most of the time. Mr. Thomson remarked "He must have something eating him for sure." Part of the time he was looking at a law book, but never turned a page that I noticed. He was just staring at it.

"Tuesday evening Mr. Amory left as usual about 4:30 in the afternoon and I went home about fifteen minutes later. Mr. Thomson was still there. It was his custom to remain until 5 o'clock or about that time."

**Found Office Door Locked.**  
"This morning I went to the office at about 9:30 o'clock—I had been reporting for work between 9 and 9:30 o'clock—and found the door locked. I waited for a long time, then I went to the office of the building."

"They were about to give me a pass key when I changed my mind and told the man in charge of the office that perhaps I had better not open the office, as Mr. Amory had struck some one a blow in the mouth."

There were finger marks on the throat, but there was only one which seemed to have been pressed deeply into the flesh. This was on the left side of the neck. Dr. Forrester expressed the opinion that the blow on the back of the head could not have produced death alone.

**Looks Like Assault.**  
"It looks to be a plain case of assault and battery," said the physician. "I don't care to discuss the case further until the inquest is opened tomorrow."

The office of George S. Payson, general counsel for the Western Railroad association, is west of the stenographers' room and back of this is a long filing room, containing shelves from floor to ceiling and arranged in aisles. There are four or five wash basins in the suite, but there was no evidence of any one having washed their hands recently. There were no soiled towels in the waste baskets.

There were plain finger prints on the backs of two chairs and on the long desk in the middle of the room. These were photographed. The chairs were taken to Capt. Evans' office in order that still better photographs might be obtained.

Among the bits of evidence gathered in the office by detectives were two pairs of nose glasses and a pair of old fashioned tortoise shell rimmed spectacles.

Mrs. Schoben, the stenographer, told the police that both Amory and Thomson wore nose glasses, but that she had never seen any one in the office wearing the spectacles with the tortoise shell rims. The stenographer, known to the office as "Miss Schoben," is Mrs. Jeanette Schoben. She explained that she was not living with her husband and that because of advantage in securing employment she called herself "Miss" Schoben. She began work in Amory's office July 21.

**Typist Tells Experience.**  
The police reached Mrs. Schoben at her home in Sunnyside avenue by telephone. She went to the office of Capt. Halpin and made a statement. She recounted her experience of two weeks' work in the association office, the events of Tuesday and yesterday.

"I have been working at the Western Railroad association office for about two weeks," Mrs. Schoben said. "I have been there as a substitute for the regular stenographer."

Yesterday, Tuesday, Mr. Amory appeared unhappy and other employees in the office remarked that they had never seen him with such a "grouch" before. Mr. Amory told me he felt as though he had "a cold settled all over."

"All day Monday Mr. Amory sat around

## Can Thomson Answer All These Questions?

Some questions in connection with the Amory murder which Thomson will be asked at the inquest today:

Why, if he had been given a holiday by Mr. Amory, as he claimed he had, did he fail to tell his relatives, who believed he had gone to work as usual?

Why did he fail to mention the fact to Mrs. Schoben, the stenographer?

Why did he go back to the office for a key which he said he had left there the previous evening?

How did he break one lens of his eyeglasses?

How did he receive several scratches on his neck which resemble wounds made by finger nails?

Did he receive the scratches from a fox terrier with which he says he was playing on Tuesday evening? There is no dog at the Thomson home near the home of his sweet-heart.

dentist later in the afternoon. That was about 12:30, Emily said.

Miss Emily Schobenberg was found last night at her home at 2230 Bissell street.

"I haven't seen Allen since Monday," she said, "but he called me up today. I had told him I was going to the theater in the afternoon and that, instead of calling me at 5 o'clock in the evening as usual, he should ring between 12 and 1."

"It was about ten minutes to 1 when he got me. He said he was at the Fair. After we had talked for quite a time I asked him if he wasn't staying away from the office too long."

**Noticed Nothing Strange.**  
"I don't have to hurry back," he said. "Mr. Amory gave me permission to go to the dentist."

"I didn't notice anything strange about the way Allen talked. He couldn't have known anything about Mr. Amory's death then. I'd stake my own life on that."

Miss Schobenberg, whose father is well known, said she would attend the inquest today.

Mr. Amory leaves two children, Bessie, aged 2, and Edward, 4 years old. The youngsters are accustomed to await the coming of their father in the little yard in front of their home.

Last night they remained there until after dark. Then they became hungry and went inside the house. Their mother was crying. She tried to tell them their father was dead, but they didn't understand.

**Formed for Protection.**  
The Western Railroad association is an organization of the roads for the protection of their various patent rights and interests.

S. M. Felton of the Chicago Great Western road holds the office of president of the association, which is hardly more than a title. The active management of the association is vested in George S. Payson, the chairman. Amory, as secretary, was subordinate to and employed by Mr. Payson.

Mr. Amory said last night that a telegram from Mr. Payson had been found in his brother's pocket which may have some bearing on the crime. This statement was made after it was rumored that one of the elevator operators had identified Thomson as a man who had gotten off at the tenth floor during the morning.

"The telegram informed my brother that Mr. Payson had promised Thomson an extra week's vacation, which my brother apparently did not know of at the time Thomson returned, a short time ago," he said. "I shall spare nothing to bring the murderer to justice. It may be that he was surprised by a thief or a crank who thought he had not been treated right by the company in patent deals."

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Thousands of our patrons look forward to it as regularly as the seasons. It is the signal for one of the more important of the family's yearly economies—too important to pass by.

Every pair of Shoes in our tremendous lines is sharply reduced during August.

This includes not only the few remaining Shoes from last season's lines, not only the present great stocks, but includes, too, thousands of pairs for months to come, the shipments of which were hastened to get them here in time for the August Sale.

In addition the facilities for service in all of our Shoe Sections have been very materially improved. There is, we believe, nothing to compare with them, either here or abroad.

## MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

Novelty Furniture

Priced Very Low in  
The August Sale

Mahogany Trays,  
Candlesticks,  
Muffin Stands,  
and Work Tables.

An opportunity to buy gifts at the lowest possible prices consistent with high quality. It will be wise economy to buy now for the holidays.

Solid Mahogany Muffin Stands, priced very low in this design, \$6.00.

Solid Mahogany Candlesticks of pleasing design, \$1.50 each.

Solid Mahogany Trays with satinwood shell inlay, \$4.75.

Solid Mahogany Martha Washington Work Tables, made by W. K. Cowan & Company. The best, we believe, of this type on the market at this low price, \$15.00.

We have a large assortment of other Novelty Furniture priced correspondingly low.

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Finest Flowers, 12 in. 18 in. 24 in. 30 in. 36 in. 42 in. 48 in. 54 in. 60 in. 66 in. 72 in. 78 in. 84 in. 90 in. 96 in. 102 in. 108 in. 114 in. 120 in. 126 in. 132 in. 138 in. 144 in. 150 in. 156 in. 162 in. 168 in. 174 in. 180 in. 186 in. 192 in. 198 in. 204 in. 210 in. 216 in. 222 in. 228 in. 234 in. 240 in. 246 in. 252 in. 258 in. 264 in. 270 in. 276 in. 282 in. 288 in. 294 in. 300 in. 306 in. 312 in. 318 in. 324 in. 330 in. 336 in. 342 in. 348 in. 354 in. 360 in. 366 in. 372 in. 378 in. 384 in. 390 in. 396 in. 402 in. 408 in. 414 in. 420 in. 426 in. 432 in. 438 in. 444 in. 450 in. 456 in. 462 in. 468 in. 474 in. 480 in. 486 in. 492 in. 498 in. 504 in. 510 in. 516 in. 522 in. 528 in. 534 in. 540 in. 546 in. 552 in. 558 in. 564 in. 570 in. 576 in. 582 in. 588 in. 594 in. 600 in. 606 in. 612 in. 618 in. 624 in. 630 in. 636 in. 642 in. 648 in. 654 in. 660 in. 666 in. 672 in. 678 in. 684 in. 690 in. 696 in. 702 in. 708 in. 714 in. 720 in. 726 in. 732 in. 738 in. 744 in. 750 in. 756 in. 762 in. 768 in. 774 in. 780 in. 786 in. 792 in. 798 in. 804 in. 810 in. 816 in. 822 in. 828 in. 834 in. 840 in. 846 in. 852 in. 858 in. 864 in. 870 in. 876 in. 882 in. 888 in. 894 in. 900 in. 906 in. 912 in. 918 in. 924 in. 930 in. 936 in. 942 in. 948 in. 954 in. 960 in. 966 in. 972 in. 978 in. 984 in. 990 in. 996 in. 1000 in.

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**Safety** Your deposit is protected by over \$9,000,000.00 of Capital, Surplus and Profits. The stock of this bank is owned by the stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago.

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## Society and Entertainments Photoplay Stories and News

By Kitty Kelly

## War Brings About Many Motor Parties.

Automobile parties have had their ranks within the last ten days because of the sudden change in plans made necessary by canceled sailings for Europe. Mrs. George High and her daughter, Miss Henry High, had planned to sail for Europe last week, but instead Mrs. High is leaving on Saturday for New York to join her daughter, who has been visiting Mrs. Katherine Keop, daughter of Mrs. William Keop, at their summer home at Camden, Me. Mrs. High and her daughter spent the early part of the summer in northern Wisconsin, and are now planning to make a tour of New England.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rignolds, of 1454 North Dearborn street, are among the motorists who are now at Lake Placid, N. Y., for a few days' rest.

Among the patrons for the dramatic performance to be given on Aug. 20 at the Winnetka Woman's club by the Junior Dramatic club of that suburb are: Mrs. George Thorne, Mrs. Phelps Hoyt, Mrs. Willoughby, Mrs. William A. Olin, Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mrs. William C. Boyden, Mrs. A. F. Callahan, Mrs. L. M. Gilmore, Mrs. John Buckingham, Mrs. Cornelius Lynde, Mrs. Lyman T. Walker, Mrs. Tyne Cheney, Mrs. William A. Olin, Mrs. Morris L. Greeley, Mrs. Louis J. Hopkins, Mrs. M. H. Lieber, Mrs. C. T. Murphy, and Mrs. J. Q. Syme.

The "Private Secretary" will be given and the cast includes Louise Otis, Louise Thomas, Constance Tyrrell, Isabel Gilmore, Wilberforce Taylor, Arthur Syme, Lawrence Callahan, Samuel Otis, Revilo Fuller, and Miller Callahan. The affair is given for the benefit of the building fund of the Winnetka Woman's club. A dance will follow the performance.

The marriage of Miss Mary Loretta Moynihan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moynihan of 3020 West Congress street, to Philip J. Sharkey Jr., took place yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at Mrs. M. Roman Catholic church. Miss Irene Catherine Moynihan served her sister as maid of honor and Frank Moran was best man.

The bride wore a gown of white crepe de chine and duchesse lace, with a shawl of white Kilmory roses and lilies of the valley. Her sister was gown in pink crepe de chine and wore a pink hat trimmed with pink roses. She carried pink Kilmory roses. A wedding breakfast followed for thirty guests in the presidential suite of the Hotel La Salle.

Mr. and Mrs. Forest Calland of Beloit, Wis., who have been the guests of Mrs. Stuart Weller of 3706 Dorchester avenue for the last week, returned home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Devlin and family and Miss Mary Devlin, who have been traveling on the Pacific coast for three months, have returned to their home on the south side.

Miss Frances Salisbury of 4047 Kenmore avenue will give a bridge party on Friday afternoon in honor of Miss Barrett and Miss Tremblay.

Mrs. Frank M. Strenseuter and daughter, Marion and Marie, of 560 Euclid avenue, are spending the summer in Los Angeles, Cal., with Mrs. Strenseuter's mother, Mrs. John Wilkes Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. David Sholder of 1351 South Clinton avenue announce the marriage of their daughter, Gertrude, to David Harris of Waco, Tex., next Saturday. The couple will make their home in Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Shipley of 311 Elmwood avenue, Oak Park, announce the engagement of their daughter, Carrie, to Willard F. Clark. The wedding will take place on Sept. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kirchheimer of 609 South Park avenue announce the marriage of their daughter, Nellie, to Myron S. Sempliner of Detroit, Mich., on Aug. 11 at the Hotel Metropole. Mr. and Mrs. Sempliner will be at home after Oct. 1 in Detroit.

Mrs. Walter Small of 4940 Grand boulevard has as her guests at her summer home at Sister Lakes, Mich., Mrs. J. W. Crawford and daughter, Miss Marion Cahill, Miss Irene Dean, and Mrs. Edward Tenney.

## Poultry Men in Session.

Thirteen of the twenty-four articles of the new constitution for the American Poultry association were accepted by three hundred delegates attending the thirty-ninth annual convention of the association at the Hotel Sherman yesterday. The constitution was drafted by a committee consisting of E. B. Thompson, New York; S. T. L. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio; U. R. Fisher, Hope, Ind.; Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. V. Hicks, Brown's Mills, N. J.; Frank E. Hering, South Bend, Ind.; and John H. Robinson, Boston, Mass.

The articles were accepted with few changes. The remainder of the constitution will be put before the convention today for ratification.

A smoker was held at the Hotel Sherman last night.

The officers elected for the coming year are: President, E. B. Thompson, New York; first vice president, Joseph Russell, Toronto, Canada; second vice president, A. A. Peters, Denver, Colo.; secretary, S. T. L. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio.

The officers will be inaugurated Thursday evening.

**Kids to Have Circus at Ravinia.** Hundreds of little folks will achieve the dreams of their young lives this afternoon at Ravinia park—they will join the circus!

Glennice fifty or more little chaps, with their little girls in pinettes, headed by the Glenwood and Allendale boys' bands, will lead the circus parade, and troops from Ravinia, Kenilworth, Lake Forest, Lake Bluff, Libertyville, Evanston, Winnetka, Hubbard Woods, and other exclusive colonies of the north shore will be in line.

The children are planning to outfit professional performers in various athletic and clownish features at the circus. They will be given an opportunity of entering all classes of exhibition teams and fairs.



MRS. GERTRUDE D. FLITCRAFT

PHOTO BY J. L. WORTH

Mrs. Gertrude D. Flitcraft of Oak Park is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Flitcraft, alias of Oak Park, at their summer cottage on White Lake, Mich. She has gone to be present for the sixth annual summer, 1914, to be given at the Wabamungo clubhouse at Sylvan beach on Friday and Saturday evening, which is to conclude with a dance on Saturday evening.

## "Go to the Primaries" Cry Suffrage Leaders.

THE women of Chicago will fall into political party lines at the primary election on Sept. 9, if they follow the advice of the suffrage leaders in the city.

These women are saying "go to the primaries" as insistently as they repeated "stay away" last spring before the aldermanic primary election.

The majority of the women agree that the primary law in Illinois should be changed so that a person is not forced to vote the same party ticket for two years, but they argue it is the only means at hand to get good candidates on the tickets. The women who are taking an active part in the nonpartisan movement in the city have said that they will go to the primaries and then vote another ticket at the election.

Mrs. Grace Willard Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, says: "The women of Chicago should be urged to turn out at the primary election. They will fall in a measure as citizens if they do not help to nominate good candidates. Our primary election law is bad. It should be changed. But it is the only means we have of helping to place capable candidates on the tickets, and I think the women should make use of it. We cannot expect to elect good candidates unless we help to nominate good candidates."

"The women should see to it that the primary law is changed at the next session of our legislature. There is an excellent one in Michigan. We should not be forced to declare our party at a primary election and then vote that party ticket at every primary election for two years afterward. The primary election should be secret."

Mrs. George Boden, the first vice president of the state suffrage organization, also urges that the women go to the primary election. "There are people on the tickets who should be supported and helped into office. The women can help to put them there by going to the polling places on primary day and voting for them. If the women can be made to understand—and I am sure they will—that they may vote one ticket at the primary election and another later at the actual election, I am sure they will go to the polls on Sept. 9."

"Our primary law should be changed at the next session of the legislature so that we will not be forced to vote with a political party for two years in case we wish to vote at the primary. I think women along the line will vote the individual tickets and vote the Democratic ticket in sympathy with the Democratic party. At the election I do not expect to vote the Democratic ticket."

Mrs. Ida Darling Engleke, first vice president of the Chicago Political Equality league, who has been most active in urging the women to remain nonpartisan in local politics, has said the other leaders in their cry "on to the primaries."

"While I am a firm believer in nonpartisan municipal politics," she said, "I do believe that the women should vote at the primary election. It is only way we have to clean out the primaries. There will be many good names on the tickets at the primary election, and unless the women go to vote for them they may be defeated and the names of less capable and dependable men left on the tickets. Let us vote the Democratic ticket, and vote the Democratic ticket, although I am not in the slightest degree in sympathy with the Democratic party. At the election I do not expect to vote the Democratic ticket."

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, former president of the state suffrage organization, who has returned to the city after several speaking tours in the suffrage campaign, says that the women should lend their support to the good candidates at the primaries.

"I am exceedingly anxious that the women who have not already registered

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## "THE HORSE THIEF"

(Vignette)

Sally is the kind of a picture that exhibitors look at critically, skeptically and then finally approvingly, declaring that it is a good, strong show, and besides the story has enough good riding in it to carry it across.

It certainly does have good riding in it. These Western Vignettes dash across miles and miles of low rounded hills, flitting past the camera eye so swiftly that it is hard to believe one sees only the registration of the ponies' shining flanks instead of the original. The perfect photographic quality of the western atmosphere makes of these typical riding film pictorial joys in their happy detail of landscape and figures. Also Miss Margaret Gibson gives some personal exhibition in the dashing unfastidiousness of manner required by the photoplay, of equestrianism of the sort that makes the audience gasp.

The plot of the picture is of the elongated kind that permits of display of horsemanship by providing reasons for covering wide stretches of distance in record breaking time. Margaret Gibson, over-imbued to be a saccharine clinging vine, today as Sally, the sheriff's daughter, is as spirited and dashing a young person as one could wish to see.

Sally furnishes the motive for the story, the conventional "horse thief" the stimulus of action, Jack and the "sullen one," both enamored of the girl's charm, are combustible elements, jealousy for each other right on tap for ignition. On a fence mending expedition one day something happens that brings them to blows and they become so interested in their planning of buffets on each other's person that they quite forget any round about occurrences.

However, an occurrence occurs that sets the cowboy world humming. After Jack has duly and completely finished off his opponent, all mount their horses to ride back to the ranch—all except Jack, that is, who discovers that his good nag has been replaced by a worn-out, moth-eaten, spindly specimen of the family equidae. "Horse thief!" is the ugly word that flies about and all the troop set off at a gallop to capture the individual who carelessly let his fingers stray from his own bridle to that of Jack's.

Here is where the riding comes in, stringently and quantitatively, until the cowboys come up with a dejected, terrified, unknown individual astride Jack's horse. Speedily they drag him off, tie him down to his discarded nag, and in instant session of emergency court decree to lynch him right then and there. They proceed on this sudden dispensation of justice to the point of getting the prisoner in close proximity with a man with the rope around his neck ready for elevation purposes, when their purpose is halted by Sally's impetuous dash—after spectacularly interesting horsemanship—into the barnyard execution chamber. Sally is a person of marvelous intuitive powers, for in a few seconds of filmation she gets the man unroped, takes command of the situation by declaring that he is not a horse thief, but a messenger for a doctor and speeds him on his way.

Everybody speeds along, too, and there is a cowboy circle around the "horse thief" waiting to greet the new arrival to the sagebrush ranch when he is shown for a fleeting minute to his interested audience. Sally pulls off her hat and a tinkling fountain of silver droplets falls for the benefit of the new inhabitant, the cowboys feeling especially touched by the narrow margin which had prevented them from making him an orphan.

The scenario is written by Mabel Helges Justice, who is regarded as a considerable headlight in that activity among producing companies.

**Round About Filmdom.** The movies have created one new job for Quebecites. The Quebec government has appointed Pierre Gravel of Montreal as inspector of motion picture theaters for the province, his duties being to visit the various showplaces and keep strict guard that no pictures, unpassed by the censors, are being exhibited.

We may begin to look for Vignettes

containing the Costello children, for now that vacation days have arrived their mother and father have taken down the picture embargo, which is erected during the school year so as not to distract them from the pursuit of knowledge. Helen and Dolores will appear in several productions written especially for them.

So far Winifred Greenwood has not been missed in the American pictures on account of her unfortunate experience in an automobile accident, which invaded her for two weeks. But there will soon be a lacking of her pleasant playing, covering the interval of her enforced retirement, though, now she is back at work at the studio making up for the lost time.

**What the Censors Did.** The following rejections and cutouts were made yesterday by the municipal moving picture censorship board:

"The Glorious Kid" (Eureal)—Permit refused because this picture portrays how a rich man's son commits various offenses and the police refuse to arrest him.

"Kit, the Arkansas Traveler" (Kalem)—Permit refused because this picture shows several murders, four scenes of gambling, two scenes of a safe robbery, an elopement of a married woman, a man enticing a girl into a hotel, and other objectionable scenes.

"Weights and Measures" (Victor-Universal)—Substituted "Circumstances" had placed Kitty Doney under the influence of the mayor" and "You get something on Truxton, and I will give you \$2,000," two scenes showing \$2,000 cash; all scenes showing state's attorney robbing mayor's and woman's home, from time he stands in front of mayor's house until his interview with woman.

"On the Steps of the Throne" (Pascual)—Shooting man off horse and throwing his body into river; blinding prince and setting fire to powder fuse to blow him up; dangerous stabbing guard; scene in cellar showing old man in front of the fuse.

"On the Desert Edge" (Eureal)—Shooting gambling scene to show overpowering sheriff; choking woman.

"A Border Tale" (Pathe)—Shooting woman.

"A King for a Day" (Pathe)—Barn scene in which woman throws an apple.

## How to Catch a Criminal

Though a Cop.

Over at the Ziegfeld theater "Brewster's Millions" has faded away in favor of "The Line Up at Headquarters," a six reel production featuring "gentlemanly Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty of New York City."

The film's obvious purpose is to show how the New York policemen "get" those who should be "got." It is partially accomplished by the astounding through the private preserves of police-dom of a youthful Ciro, animated by the double desire of seeing how "crooks are rounded up" and the ensnaring of the detective assistant who is told off to keep in touch with her right arm, and who seems quite willing to be ensnared. There one sees how prisoners are detected, discharged, measured, and, as the engaging insert puts it, how the "rogues are mugged."

Then some more of the purpose is shown when a desperate specimen breaks into the house and attacks Commissioner Dougherty in the dark night. They have such a fight as one would scarcely expect a policeman, even so scarily one as a commissioner, to fight, and they

throw the bric-a-brac at each other in a most destructive fashion. Not but what it is better for that bric-a-brac to meet with destruction, but it is a very messy mission to perform in a parlor—that room must have been a "parlor."

Then the really wonderfully spectacular part of the purpose begins along about reel 3, with the necessary elements of the gang, and a gift of a \$50,000 necklace, abashed with a few score diamonds to ornament the simple, girlish beauty of the Ciro person. Besides giving the jewels to his daughter, Millionaire Maxwell advertised the gift in the newspaper, not exactly in the display column, but as obviously. The "ad" works, the "gang" got the necklace, and then the police proceeds to "get" the "gang."

Barbers' Supply Dealers Meet. Delegates attending the eleventh annual convention of the Barbers' Supply Dealers' association of America at the Hotel La Salle, and their wives, went to Ravinia park yesterday. The morning session was taken up with a report of the membership committee and the reading of communications.

Auto Men Picnic. The Electric Vehicle association and the Chicago Garage Men's association held a joint picnic yesterday at Cedar Lake, the second affair of the kind. Three hundred members of the combined organizations were present.

Will Discuss World's Peace. A non-sectarian, non-partisan meeting for the discussion of religion in its relation to individual life, to civic well being and the unity and peace of the world, will be held in the Emerson pavilion at Tower Hill, Wis., next Sunday, according to an announcement by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, president of the Tower Hill Peace company. Addresses will be delivered by representatives of different denominational sects, bearing on that general topic. Among the speakers announced at present are: the Rev. T. B. Fisher, Stoughton, Wis., state agent of the Universalist denomination; the Rev. George E. Hunt, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Madison, Wis.; the Rev. Frank A. Gilmore, pastor of the Unitarian church, Madison, Wis., and Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago.

It cost the UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. COMPANY over \$150,000 to make this picture. It used over 300 of its most capable people—its smartest actors and actresses.

One of the Universal's most capable actresses plays the part of the ensnared girl. She is pretty and trusting and works in a candy store. You would imagine she knew enough of the world and its ways to be wary. And she is wary to an extent, yet she proves easy prey.

Throughout the picture runs a streak of heroism in the person of an honest police officer who is engaged to the trapped girl's sister. He searches for the "Man Higher Up"—the man who is at the head of the Vice Trust and a dignitary of the church. He leaves nothing undone and finally runs the whole gang to earth.

There is a thrilling chase over the roofs of New York houses—an exciting revolver battle between the officer and the traffickers. It is perhaps one of the most absorbing and exciting and thrilling plays ever enacted. In the end the girl is rescued unharmed—the gang is destroyed—the head of the Vice Trust destroys himself and all ends happily.

The lesson taught is so strong, so powerful in every way, that it cannot help benefiting the young womanhood of today. It will protect them against possible experiences like this one. It has proved a tremendous help to the authorities of every city in America.

IT IS A SERMON IN PICTURE THAT IS RAPIDLY DRIVING THE TRAFFICKERS IN SOULS OUT OF BUSINESS. And every young girl in Chicago should see it—must see it.

"TRAFFIC IN SOULS" betrays the secrets of organized vice. It shows the Vice Trust—the power behind the throne. It shows in detail the character of the people employed to steal and enslave young girls.

If you are a young girl and you feel absolute confidence in your ability to protect yourself, see this remarkable picture and then say whether you could, or could not, be trapped by these smooth moral lepers who work for big salaries and use the keenest kind of brains to trap you.

I have often seen young girls toss their heads and ex-

claim: "They'd have a fine chance trapping me." Yet the methods used by these oily scoundrels are calculated to deceive and betray and destroy any woman, no matter how strong minded or capable or brainy she may be.

It is now running at the Princess Theater on Clark Street near Van Buren.

Take your daughter to see it. Perhaps it may save her a frightful experience. Possibly it may save her life. It is not going to offend her sensibilities. It contains nothing vulgar or immoral. But it does contain a lesson that, once learned, is never forgotten.

You often read in the daily papers of young women disappearing mysteriously and leaving no trace behind them. It is happening almost every day. They disappear from shops and homes. And they never come back. They are in the hands of the traffickers—they are prisoners in some immoral resort—and so they are held in misery and shame until they die of broken hearts.

The UNIVERSAL'S great moving picture shows how they disappear. It shows how the traps are laid to ensnare them. It shows how the traps are sprung. It reveals the beginning of an apparently harmless flirtation and what it leads to.

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It is now running at the Princess Theater







THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1914.

GENERAL NEWS,  
SPORTING NEWS.

\* 13

COURT ORDERS  
REAPER TRUST  
DISSOLUTIONCombine Given Ninety  
Days to Divide Prop-  
erty Three Ways.

## FAILURE; A RECEIVER

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 12.—The International Harvester company today was declared to be a monopoly in restraint of interstate and foreign trade, and was ordered dissolved by a majority decision in the United States district court.

Under the \$100,000,000 corporation sub-  
mits a plan for the dissolution of the  
company into at least three independent  
concerns within ninety days, or in  
case of appeal within ninety days of the  
issuance of an appeal mandate from the  
United States supreme court, the court  
will entertain an application for the ap-  
pointment of a receiver for all the prop-  
erty of the corporation.The decision of the court was given by  
Chief Judge Walter I. Smith of Iowa,  
with which Judge William C. Hook of  
Kansas agreed, and from which Judge  
Walter A. Sanborn of Minnesota dis-  
sented.The majority opinion held that the In-  
ternational Harvester company was from  
its organization in 1902 in violation of  
the Sherman law. The original corpora-  
tion, formed of five concerns, violated  
the first section of the Sherman act by  
restraining competition among them-  
selves.The combined organization also tended  
to monopolize trade in certain sections  
of the second section of this law.The decision declares that while the  
International Harvester company and its  
subsidiaries, the International Harvester  
company of America, control  
85 to 95 per cent of the trade in agricul-  
tural implements manufactured by them,  
their treatment of smaller competitors  
has been fair and just.The court finds fault with the actions  
of the corporation, aside from the tech-  
nical violation of the Sherman law, for  
only two actions.The opinion declares that there was no  
need for the advertising of the prod-  
ucts of D. M. Osborne & Co. as independ-  
ent for two years after had virtually  
entered the International Harvester com-  
pany. This advertising was to induce  
purchasers, the court finds, from those  
who were opposed to buying from the  
combination.The other act censured by the decision  
was the manner in which the five original  
concerns were turned over to the In-  
ternational company by William C. Lane,  
a New York banker, who contended that  
he had purchased the properties.The court holds, however, that the prop-  
erty turned in to the International com-  
pany was greater than the stock issued  
for it, and that the case involves no ques-  
tion of overcapitalization.The decision reviews the history of the  
manufacture of harvesting implements in  
the United States, asserting that prior to  
the organization of the International Har-  
vester company the principal manufac-  
turers of harvesting implements in the  
United States were:The McCormick Harvesting Ma-  
chine company of Chicago, founded  
about 1849.  
D. M. Osborne & Co. of Auburn,  
N. Y., founded about 1860.  
The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner  
Co. of Springfield, O., founded about  
1860.The Deering Harvester company of  
Chicago, founded about 1875.  
The Milwaukee Harvester company  
of Milwaukee.The Plano Manufacturing company  
of West Pullman, Ill.  
Began negotiations in 1900.  
According to the decision, the efforts to  
combine these concerns began on June  
24, 1902, when T. D. Middlekauff secured  
an option on the stock and plant of the  
Milwaukee Harvester company for \$3-  
123,801."It is this," the decision says, "in  
fact as agent, though it does not clearly  
appear, who his principals, J. P. Morgan  
& Co., George W. Perkins, or the McCor-  
mick Harvesting Machine company.  
He did it, however, at the direct  
instance of the McCormick Harvesting  
Machine company, but whether he was  
acting as principal or agent is left in some  
slight doubt."On June 25, 1902, Mr. Middlekauff went  
to New York with a letter from an officer  
of the McCormick company, authorizing  
him to assign his option to J. P. Morgan  
& Co., of New York. Mr. Perkins was a  
member, or to any one they might desig-  
nate, and reciting that the option had been  
obtained "for us."New Contract Is Made.  
On Aug. 11, 1902, a new contract was  
made for the purchase of the Milwaukee  
harvester plant by Mr. Middlekauff, and  
on the same day he assigned his contract  
to William C. Lane, a New York banker,  
and then president of the Standard Trust  
company.On July 26, 1902, the representatives of  
the McCormick, Deering, Warder, Bush-  
nell and Glessner and the Plano com-  
panies met and gave separate contracts to William C. Lane to  
sell all their tangible property, and speci-  
fied portions of their bills receivable.Excerpts from Court Decision  
in the Harvester "Trust" Suit.Majority opinion in the Interna-  
tional Harvester suit holds:  
That the company was from its  
organization in 1902 in violation of  
Sherman Law.That while the "trust" controls  
from 85 to 95 per cent of trade in  
agricultural implements manufac-  
tured by them, its treatment of  
smaller competitors in general has  
been fair and just.That there was no excuse for ad-  
vertising the products of D. M.  
Osborne & Co. independent for  
two years after it had virtually en-  
tered the "trust" to induce trade  
from persons opposed to buying  
from the combination.That the deal by which the five  
original concerns were turned over  
to the International company by  
William C. Lane, a New York bank-  
er, was "colorable" and that Lane  
was a "mere conduit" in the  
transaction.That the International by sup-  
pressing all competition between  
the five original companies was in  
restraint of trade as prohibited in  
the first section of the Sherman  
law and it tended to monopolize  
within the meaning of the second  
section.The opinion recites that after the har-  
vester combination acquired all the  
stock of the Milwaukee Harvester com-  
pany, it had already acquired the plant.  
A contract was made whereby the In-  
ternational Harvester company con-  
tracted to sell its entire output to the In-  
ternational Harvester company of America,  
which undertook to resell the same.The court finds that in January follow-  
ing the consolidation of the five com-  
panies the International company ac-  
quired the D. M. Osborne & Co. stock  
and the companies thus combined man-  
ufactured a still greater percentage of  
the harvesting machinery used in the United  
States and nearly the whole of that ex-  
ported.When the D. M. Osborne & Co. pur-  
chase was made, the decision says,  
the International company owned the  
stock, it permitted the Osborne com-  
pany to continue to appear to be independ-  
ent. It is claimed that this was done to en-  
able the Osborne concern to collect its  
bills receivable which were not acquired  
by the International.The International had bought all the  
stock of the Osborne company, and it  
had been transferred to a trustee, and  
the Osborne company might collect its bills re-  
ceivable no basis to justify the interna-  
tional in making a contract under the  
Osborne company would continue to  
advertise falsely that it was an inde-  
pendent concern, when, in fact, it had  
been merged with the International.It is safe to say that from January,  
1903, the competition of the Osborne com-  
pany was in same way, and did not exist  
in fact.Was Fair and Just.  
While the evidence shows some in-  
stances of attempted oppression of the  
American trade by the International and  
the American companies, such cases are  
sporadic, and in general their treatment  
of their smaller competitors has been  
fair and just.The real question is whether the com-  
bination of the companies was illegal  
in their beginning or became so with the  
addition of subsequent concerns.The court quotes parts of section 1 and  
2 of the Sherman law, and asserts that  
the statutes must be construed in the  
light of reason. It then quotes the de-  
cision of the United States supreme court  
in its decision as to the rule of reason  
in the case of the United States against  
the American Tobacco company.Congress has condemned any combina-  
tion in restraint of either the foreign  
or interstate trade, the decision con-  
tinues, and if the International Harvester  
company was in restraint of either the  
interstate or foreign trade it was unlawful.It would not therefore be in violation of  
the interstate trade, in order to build up  
the foreign trade. The International, by sup-  
pressing all competition between the  
five original companies, was in restraint of  
trade as prohibited in the first section of  
the Sherman law, and it tended to mo-  
nopolize within the meaning of the second  
section of the same law, and this restraint  
and this monopoly were the direct and  
immediate effect of the consolidation and  
not incidental and uncertain in its effect.Always a Law Violator.  
We conclude that the International  
Harvester company was from the begin-  
ning in violation of the first and second  
sections of the Sherman law, and that  
the entire combination and monopoly be-  
came so at the time of the consolidation  
and that the defendants have ninety  
days in which to report to the court a  
plan for the dissolution of the com-  
pany into at least three sub-  
stantially equal, separate, distinct and  
independent corporations, and in case the  
defendants fail to file such plan within the  
time limit the court will entertain an ap-  
plication for the appointment of a receiver  
for all the properties of the corporate  
defendants.Opinion by Judge Sanborn.  
Judge Sanborn, in his dissenting op-  
inion, declares that the anti-trust law is a  
reconstruction of the ancient English law  
of public policy against undue and unrea-  
sonable restraint of trade and unreason-  
able monopolies. He insists that it does  
not forbid all restraint nor restrictions of  
competition, but only those which are un-  
reasonably injurious to the public.Among the innumerable acts of the  
defendants and their agents in conducting  
their business for a decade, Judge  
Sanborn says, "the government found  
some that were unfair to competitors but  
were either unimportant or of minor con-  
sequence, and some that were of a  
subordinate and sporadic nature and ex-  
ceptional instances."Not Violator of Law.  
The weight of the evidence of the of-  
ficers and agents of their competitors,  
and of all witnesses upon the subject, is  
overwhelming that the general conduct  
and the almost universal practice of the  
defendants and their agents was and is  
free from all methods and acts either un-  
lawful, unfair, or oppressive toward their  
competitors, that the general conduct  
of the defendants and their agents was  
the constant and persistent purpose,  
policy, rule of action, and practice of the  
defendants has been and is to avoid and  
prevent all acts and methods unfair, un-  
just, or oppressive toward their com-  
petitors.Their prices to the consumers re-  
mained nearly stationary and increased  
far less than the prices of other agricul-  
tural machinery, the trade in which was  
not restrained to have been restrained or  
monopolized.In my opinion a decree should be ren-  
dered that the complaint in this suit be  
dismissed without prejudice to the right  
of the United States to bring another suit  
of like character against any of the de-  
fendants whenever any of them is found  
to be engaged in the commission of any  
acts in violation of the anti-trust statu-  
tes of this country.Pleases Attorney General.  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—(Special.)  
Attorney General McKim tonight  
expressed his satisfaction with the find-  
ing of the United States court in St. Paul,  
declaring the International Harvester  
company a combination in restraint of  
trade.He declined to discuss what the next  
moves in the case will be. Attorney Gen-  
eral McKim will enter into no com-  
promise with the Harvester company ex-  
cept on his own terms, which are the  
complete breaking up of the monopoly.WIFE WINS, BUT HE LOSES.  
Judge Jarski Convicts Man, Jury  
Frees Woman, Arrested on  
Same Charge.Solomon DuKolsky of 1017 South Win-  
chester avenue, a piano finisher, took a  
chance with Judge Jarski when he and  
his wife were arraigned yesterday on a  
charge of neglecting their seven children.  
Mrs. Sophie DuKolsky demanded a jury  
trial and was found not guilty. Judge  
Jarski, however, found DuKolsky guilty  
and appended a six months' sentence.HARVESTER MEN  
PLAN TO APPEALEdgar A. Bancroft, General  
Counsel, Discusses De-  
cision of U. S.  
Court.

NOT END—McCORMICK.

Edgar A. Bancroft, general counsel of  
the International Harvester company,  
made a statement yesterday regarding  
the adverse harvester decision."The International Harvester deci-  
sion," he said, "is remarkable in several  
respects. Each of the three judges who  
heard the case files a separate opinion;  
all three agree in acquitting the In-  
ternational of overcapitalization or unfair  
or oppressive practices or excessive or  
unreasonable prices or any wrongful con-  
duct."The adverse majority opinion of  
Judge Smith (in which Judge Hook con-  
curs) has these notable features:Falls to Sustain U. S.?  
"It does not sustain any of the gov-  
ernment's charges—so often and so re-  
peatedly repeated in political discus-  
sions—of monopolization and coercion of  
dealers, or local price cutting to destroy  
competitors; or excessive prices; or op-  
pressive trade practices; or destruction  
of freedom of competition in the man-  
ufacture and sale of harvesting machines."The adverse decision is based by this  
opinion upon an entirely new construc-  
tion and a new application of the Sher-  
man anti-trust law. The percentage of  
the trade controlled by the company and  
the competitive conditions existing in  
1912, when the bill was filed, are here  
wholly ignored, although they were made  
the basis of the government's prayer for  
relief in its petition.New Angle of Sherman Law.  
"The new construction and application  
of the Sherman law in this opinion is  
two-fold:[a] Where independent competitors  
may not lawfully agree upon terms and  
prices they may not legally unite their  
properties in a partnership or in one cor-  
poration. The opinion says:We think it may be laid down as a  
general rule that if companies could not  
make a legal contract as to prices or  
as to collateral services they could  
not legally combine. The sole question  
is whether they could lawfully agree on  
prices and what collateral services they  
would render when their com-  
panies were all prosperous and they  
jointly controlled 85 to 95 per cent of  
the business in the United States. We  
think they could not have made such  
an agreement.This proposition was not mentioned  
in the government's brief or suggested  
by court or counsel during three days  
of oral argument.Once Illegal, Always Illegal.  
[b] A corporation may be decreed  
illegal and its business and properties be  
divided on account of an illegality in its  
organization, however remote the time,  
and regardless of the conduct at the  
date of the suit and decree. This propo-  
sition is in direct conflict with the propo-  
sition taken by the government on this  
question upon the argument. The govern-  
ment counsel said:It is incumbent upon the government  
to show that, at the present time, the  
extent of control held by these defend-  
ants amounts to an undue suppression  
of competition and a monopoly.Suits and decrees in equity are to re-  
dress actual wrongs and grant relief  
against existing evils. In this case the  
evils are punitive and not remedial.Arguments for 1914 Owners.  
"Some of the persons who did the acts  
here held to be illegal have now no present  
interest in the corporation or its business.  
Many of the parties injuriously affected  
by the decree had no connection what-  
ever with those acts. The facts held illegal  
were public, without complaint on the  
part of the injured parties, and the govern-  
ment, in its attempt to destroy the com-  
pany, has taken away the property and  
business of the company had changed in  
large part."The court's opinion confines its in-  
quiry to the circumstances existing at the  
time of the organization of the interna-  
tional organization in 1902; although the  
sole issue made by the government was  
whether the International was re-  
straining or monopolizing trade in 1912,  
when the suit was filed.This company is condemned for a  
state of facts which no longer exists by  
a rule of law that never existed till now.Analysis of Opinion.  
The court does not find that any of  
the operations of the company intended to  
violate the law.The court does not find that the com-  
pany, in the conduct of its business, has  
violated the law.The court does not find that the door  
of opportunity for entering or continuing  
in the harvester trade has been closed  
or obstructed by the company.The court does not find that there is  
today free, active, strong, and growing  
competition in harvesting machines.The court does not find that any con-  
sumer, competitor, or dealer is or has been  
injured or oppressed in any degree by the  
company.The court does find that there was  
no overcapitalization and no claim is  
made that the company has received ex-  
cessive or unreasonable prices or profits.Going to Supreme Court.  
The harvester case will be taken to the  
supreme court of the United States at  
St. Paul, Minn., according to Cyrus H.  
McCormick, president of the International  
Harvester company.The adverse decision, Mr. McCormick  
said, "is a grave disappointment  
as I understand it. It is not based on  
substantial wrongs done in the conduct of  
the business of the International Harvester  
company, but upon the elimination of  
competition more than ten years ago be-  
cause, in such a transaction, or have  
been purchased by it."Aside from its original organization  
and the facts connected with its pur-  
chase of competitive plants, the opinion  
holding to be condemned in the his-  
tory of the company's growth or in the  
manner of developing its business. The  
organization of the company and the  
purchase of its plants were acts done in  
the belief that no law was being violated.  
After consultation with competent coun-  
sel of the highest standing."

## The Federal Reserve Board.

Standing—Left to Right—PAUL M. WARBURG, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, W. P. HARRISON, DEACON C. VAILLOU.  
Seated—Left to Right—CHARLES S. HAMILIN, Secretary, FRANK M. FREDERICK, A. DELANO  
ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD, and UNDERWOOD.

The board established under the federal bank reserve act met on Monday in Washington and organized. The five members will meet again at the capital today to undertake the work of putting the twelve district reserve banks into operation.

WARBURG LEAVES  
SENATE IN DARK  
ON HIS OPINIONSTestimony of Federal Board  
Members During Quiz by  
Committee Made Public.[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—(Special.)  
The testimony of Paul M. Warburg of  
the Federal reserve board before the com-  
mittee which passed on his qualifications  
for office was made public today by order  
of the senate.The examination, which forms a docu-  
ment of 100 pages, consists almost en-  
tirely of a verbal fencing match between  
Senator Bristow, who sought to elicit the  
opinions of the witness upon the deals in  
high finance operated by Kuhn, Loeb &  
Co., and Mr. Warburg, who successfully  
avoided committing himself upon the con-  
duct of his partners.Senator Bristow read into the record  
the Interstate commerce commission's re-  
port on the well known Chicago and Alton  
transaction, which held that the bank-  
ers who managed the corporation appear  
to have been richly rewarded."I want to know," said Senator Bris-  
tow, "whether you have approved the meth-  
ods employed by the late E. H. Harriman  
in acquiring other railroads through the  
United Pacific. Again Mr. Warburg de-  
clined to be put in the position of passing  
judgment on the acts of his firm or on the  
acts of other persons."Declines to Give Opinions.  
Mr. Warburg declined to be drawn into  
any statement which would involve a  
judgment by him on the business transac-  
tions of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. He an-  
nounced his determination to follow this  
course at the beginning of the hearing  
and maintained it throughout. Senator  
Bristow pressed him for an opinion as  
to whether it was legitimate business for  
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to charge high rates  
to railroad companies for handling their  
business when members of Kuhn, Loeb  
& Co. were serving as directors on the  
railroads. "I told you in the beginning,"  
said Mr. Warburg, "that I would not  
discuss the affairs of our firm."Avoids Comment on Harriman.  
Senator Bristow wanted to know if Mr.  
Warburg, as a member of the re-  
serve board, would tolerate and approve  
of any bank which was a member of the  
federal reserve system engaging in such  
financial transactions as the Chicago  
and Alton. Mr. Warburg replied that  
no bank of the system could partici-  
pate in such a transaction or have any-  
thing to do with financing a railroad."How do you think we can find out  
your opinion about these shady transac-  
tions in Wall street if you decline to an-  
swer questions?" asked Senator Bristow.  
"Well," said Mr. Warburg, "I am will-  
ing to trust the judgment of the commit-  
tee. I hope that the majority will under-  
stand that my attitude of not wanting to  
criticize other people's business was a  
proper one, and I am willing to take my  
chances on that."Tremendous Financial Sacrifice.  
Mr. Warburg said in beginning his tes-  
timony that he had made arrangements to  
sever all his banking transactions, to sell  
all of his bank stock, and to retire from  
the European firm with which he had been  
connected for twenty years."If you were going to sever your bank-  
ing connections and break them all off it  
must be a tremendous financial sacri-  
fice," suggested Senator Reed. "A sacri-  
fice, yes," replied Mr. Warburg. "I  
think it will be a bigger sacrifice than  
any of these gentlemen around the table  
has any idea of.""Well, may I ask what your motive is,  
or your reason for, making that sacri-  
fice?" asked Senator Reed.  
"My motive is that I have, as you  
know, taken a keen interest in this mon-  
etary reform since I have been in this  
country," replied Mr. Warburg. "I have  
had the success which comes to few peo-  
ple of starting an idea and starting it to  
me in a way because he thought that  
the whole country has taken it up  
and it has assumed some tangible form.  
I never expected that I would be asked  
to take an active part in the management  
of this system, because I thought there  
would be so much prejudice that they  
never would consider me even though I  
should be willing to do it. When Presi-  
dent Wilson asked me whether I would  
take this appointment and put it up to  
me in a way because he thought that  
the man for it, I felt that I had no  
right to decline, and I will be glad to  
make the sacrifice, because I think there  
is a wonderful opportunity for bringing  
a great piece of constructive work into  
operation and it appeals to me  
to do that."Mr. Bristow pointed out that the Pu-  
blo committee found that a money trust  
existed, which was composed of J. P. Mor-  
gan & Co., the First National bank of  
New York, the National City bank, Lee  
Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co.,  
and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. That these firms  
worked together in placing securities and  
dividing the profits."Money Trust" Members Complete.  
The impression which you have ap-  
parently got from that report is not quite  
correct," said Mr. Warburg. "The im-  
pression has generally gone out that these  
firms work together, that one of them  
always was master and the other was a  
profit. As a matter of fact, there is com-  
petition, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have no  
interest in seeing that J. P. Morgan &  
Co. who are their main competitors,  
successful money. Nor are J. P. Morgan  
& Co. interested in seeing Kuhn, Loeb  
& Co. make money."COCAINE HABIT BLAMED  
FOR SUICIDE OF PRINTER.John Beattie, Whose Body Was  
Found in Lake, Believed to Have  
Been Victim of Despondency.Despondency caused by his inability to  
rid himself of the cocaine habit led John  
Beattie of 3025 Colorado avenue to com-  
mit suicide by drowning himself, the  
police believe. They are investigating  
the finding of his body off the Seventy-  
third street beach Tuesday evening.Day's Donations  
to Free Ice Fund.The following contributions to THE  
Tribune's free ice fund were received  
yesterday:The Rev. J. M. Green, 5.00  
Grace Church, Hinsdale, 5.00  
Ill., 5.00  
A. B. R., 3.00  
The Champlain Club, 1.54Day's total, 18.04  
Previously acknowledged, 4,485.43  
Total to date, \$4,503.47Contributions to THE Tribune's free ice  
fund at Algonquin follow:  
Mrs. J. H., 5.00  
Previously acknowledged, 1,639.00  
Total to date, \$1,644.00H-H. MEN FLEE  
AS BOMB ROCKS  
CLUB QUARTERSDebris Showered on Aids of  
Fred Bruder, Board  
Candidate.A bomb rocked the quarters of the  
"West Side Democratic Benevolent as-  
sociation," the campaign organization of  
Fred Bruder, Hearst-Harrison candidate  
for the board of county commissioners, at  
1044 West Madison street, last night.Bruder and a gathering of his followers  
fled from the third story clubhouse to  
the street, while the debris of the shat-  
tered roof rained about. None was in-  
jured.The district was thrown into turmoil.  
Bruder and his friends assumed a mysti-  
fied attitude and said nothing.Opposed by Grogan Clan.  
The candidacy of Bruder is opposed  
only indifferently by the Barney Grogan  
clan of the Eighteenth ward, according  
to the talk of the west side.The bomb last night recalled the dynam-  
ite missile thrown at a saloon opened by  
Bruder at Madison and Aberdeen  
streets, four years ago.It was about 10:30 o'clock when the  
explosion on the roof of the three story  
frame structure housing the Bruder or-  
ganization shook the neighborhood.The blast was followed by the tinkling  
of falling glass from windows blown out  
below. Pieces of the roof were showered  
about.Della Ellis of 11 Curtis street saw two  
men running from the alley back of the  
building as she hurried out to look for  
the source of the detonation.Mrs. Mary Donlin and Mrs. Henry  
Walsh, asleep in apartments adjacent to  
the building, were thrown out of bed by  
the explosion, according to statements  
made to members of a detail of Desplaines  
street police dispatched on an emergency  
call.Detectives climbed into the building  
and took measure of the work of the  
bomb. A big hole was blown into the  
roof above the photograph gallery of W.  
Jackson, whose studio is in the rear of  
the Bruder Democratic club.Falls Short of Mark.  
The bomb, it intended for the club, had  
fallen several feet short of its mark. The  
police felt it probable that the explosive  
had been thrown to the roof by a man  
standing in the alley in the rear. Bits of  
paper, taken to be from the wrappings of  
the bomb, were picked up by detectives.Bruder was found in his clubhouse after  
the excitement had subsided.  
"I'm not going to be mixed up in this,"  
he said, "because I don't know that the  
bomb was intended for me at all.""Who were the men with you in the  
club at the time?" he was asked.  
"There was about eighteen prominent  
west side men here, friends of mine," he  
said. "But I am not going to bring them  
into it, either."METEOR PAYS CITY A VISIT.  
Brilliant "Shooting Star" Flashes  
Through Sky and Stables Resi-  
dents of West Side.The prediction of the boy astronomer  
who said a shower of meteors was  
coming to Chicago must have been cor-  
rect," said Fred E. Raymond, who called  
up Tan Tarrum at midnight. "Resi-  
dents of our neighborhood have just seen  
a strange sight." Mr. Raymond, who  
lives at 2412 Kedzie avenue, said at  
about 11:45 a brilliant meteor flashed  
through the northwestern sky and illu-  
minated the streets like a searchlight. Many  
sprang to windows and doors, he said, but  
in ten seconds the phenomenon was gone.NATIONAL BANKS  
ASK SUSPENSION  
OF RESERVE LAWPropose Step for Settlement  
of International  
Obligations.

## IS UP TO THE NEW BOARD

New York, Aug. 12.—For the settlement  
of the country's international obliga-  
tions, national banks were proposed today  
by New York bankers. One suggestion  
which was laid immediately before the  
federal reserve board was suspension of  
the provisions of the law regarding re-  
serve requirements for national banks.An alternative plan was enactment of  
legislation by congress permitting banks  
to count national bank notes in their re-  
serves. In either case the result would  
be to lessen the amount of gold the banks  
must hold and enable them to ship gold  
from the country.Frank A. Vandervort, president of the  
National City bank, telephoned to Wash-  
ington to Charles S. Hamlin, governor of  
the federal reserve board, presenting the  
suggestion that the reserve requirements  
be suspended.Board Will Consider.  
Mr. Hamlin said, according to Mr. Van-  
dervort, that the matter would be brought  
before the board.Those matters were brought up at a  
meeting of a special committee of the  
New York chamber of commerce, at-  
tended by Mr. Vandervort, J. P. Morgan,  
Jacob H. Schiff, E. H. Outbridge, Seth  
Low, and others. What was immediately  
discussed by this committee  
reached the financial world fear was ex-  
pected to be to start once more the drain on  
the country's gold supply, which was a  
leading cause of the recent unsettle-  
ment of the country's finances. The pro-  
ponents of the plan, however, felt there  
was no danger of such a result.At the meeting today it was said that  
about \$2,000,000 was immediately due  
European creditors. Some of the bank-  
ers took the position that to refuse to  
make these payments in gold would be a  
reflection on the country's integrity and  
would damage its credit abroad.Few Bank Notes Needed.  
Mr. Vandervort was asked to draw an  
amendment to the bank act, to be sub-  
mitted to congress, enabling the banks  
to count bank notes as part of their re-  
serves. It was suggested that such an  
action would be necessary, since the fed-  
eral reserve act gives the board power  
to suspend the reserve requirements for  
thirty days, and longer if deemed ad-  
visable. It was then decided to lay the  
question before the board, which Mr. Van-  
dervort said it bank notes should be used  
as part of the reserve it was probable  
that only a small percentage of the re-  
serve—say 10 per cent—would be thus  
made up.The question was expressed in the  
financial district tonight that any steps look-  
ing toward the exportation of consid-  
erable sums of gold would meet with strong  
opposition here. Bankers who favor  
the action said, however, that should the  
plan be adopted there would be, in their  
opinion, no heavy exportation of gold.Other developments of the day indi-  
cated steady improvement in financial  
affairs. It was suggested that such an  
action would be necessary, since the fed-  
eral reserve act gives the board power  
to suspend the reserve requirements for























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